

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

ERRATUM.

The date, May 20, appearing at line 29,
on page 36, should read November 29.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1902

[No. 36-1903]

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1902

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD:

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1902, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, September 2, 1902.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
1902

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 2, 1902.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Although the first report of the Department of Labour was described as the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, the actual completion in point of time, of the first year's existence of the department, was not until the month of August of the fiscal year to which the present report relates. While this report, therefore, may be correctly termed the second annual report of the department, it should not be forgotten, in connection with the work reviewed, that it deals with a period commencing only ten months after the establishment of the department. This should also be remembered in comparisons between the work of the present and the previous fiscal year, in order that due consideration may be given to the work of the respective years. Volume I. of the *Labour Gazette*, for example, which embraces the published matter of the fiscal year ending in June, 1901, contained only ten monthly issues comprising 599 pages. Volume II. of the *Gazette*, which is submitted with this report, as a supplementary record of the work of the department during the fiscal year 1901-1902, contains the issues of the whole twelve months, covering 779 pages.

Departmental Changes.

The lamentable death by drowning on December 6, 1901, of Mr. Henry A. Harper, M.A., deprived the department of the services of an exceptionally gifted and zealous

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officer. Mr. Harper was appointed associate editor of the *Labour Gazette* in October, 1900, and although his connection with the department extended only a little over a year, the discharge of his duties as associate editor and of the other duties performed by him from time to time, especially those attaching to the position of Acting Deputy, which he held at the time of his death, gave evidence of his peculiar fitness for the faithful and efficient accomplishment of the work he was called upon to undertake, and made his death not only a very serious loss to the department, but also a great loss to the public service of Canada. His heroic action in voluntarily sacrificing his life in an effort to save the life of another has received universal recognition, and mention of it is fitting in this report. The position of Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette* was filled, during February of the present year, by the appointment of Mr. Robert H. Coats, B.A., the present incumbent of the office.

At the end of the fiscal year 1900-1901, twenty-six correspondents of the *Gazette* had been appointed from the leading cities of the Dominion. During the past fiscal year this number has been added to by the appointment of Mr. John Ryan, as correspondent for Three Rivers, Que., and Mr. F. J. Nash, as correspondent for Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mr. Joseph Ainey was also appointed as a second correspondent for the city of Montreal and district. During the year Mr. Jas. T. Burke, correspondent for Stratford and district, Mr. Alex. Callendar, for Guelph and district, and Mr. A. F. Leggatt, for Ottawa and district, resigned, owing to their acceptance of appointments which left them no longer free to discharge their duties in connection with the *Gazette*. Their positions were filled by Messrs. M. H. Westbrook, O. R. Wallace and T. W. Quayle, respectively. The position of correspondent for Halifax, N.S., and district, was rendered vacant through the death of Mr. James H. Phair, correspondent for that city. His place was subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. F. W. Smith.

Work of the Department.

Following as closely as possible the order of presentation in the first annual report, the work of the department may be conveniently set forth under the following divisions, which serve to indicate the scope and nature of its operations:—

- I.—The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.
- II.—The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.
- III.—The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, and securing to those employed on public work payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.
- IV.—The library of the department.
- V.—The correspondence and other departmental work.
- VI.—The revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In its relation to the work of the department, the *Labour Gazette* has continued to serve a twofold purpose, namely, that of a monthly publication supplying current information in reference to the general condition of the labour market in all parts of Canada and reports of industrial events of immediate concern to labour, and also as a repository of official reports containing the results of special investigations conducted by the department.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

The reports of the special correspondents of the *Gazette* have constituted the main source of information on the condition of the labour market in general, and the conditions obtaining in particular trades. The department has made special efforts to enhance the value of these reports, and to leave room for as little criticism as possible in regard either to the nature of the information published, or the method of its presentation. Correspondents have received the most explicit instructions in regard to the class of information which they are expected to supply, and as to the sources from which it should be drawn, the intention being to present facts, and not opinions, and such facts only as have a direct bearing either upon conditions in particular trades, or on labour generally in the several localities. In order to secure as large a degree of uniformity as possible, the department, during the year, adopted the plan of supplying to its correspondents forms containing instructions as to the kind of information to be reported upon, and the order of its arrangement in the report. The reports are required to be made on the official forms supplied, and are filed in the department as official documents. Care has been taken, in the editing, to exclude irrelevant or possibly controversial matter, and while in some cases this has involved a good deal of abbreviation, it is gratifying to observe that the correspondents themselves have shown a marked improvement both in the substance and manner of their communications.

The following are copies of the official blank forms on which the correspondents are required to make their monthly reports. They serve to indicate both the scope of the reports and the manner of their arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

..... AND DISTRICT.

(1)

.....Report. Mr.....Correspondent, reports as follows :
(State month.)

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING THE MONTH.

NOTE PARTICULARLY.

1. Extent to which *labour generally is employed*, with particular reference to employment during previous month, and for the season of year. Supply and demand of labour, opportunities of employment, etc.
2. *Industrial activity* as evidenced by starting or cessation of work on new industries, factories or public works, etc.
3. *Exceptional activity in particular trades.*
4. *Commercial activity* as evidenced by extent of transportation, shipments, bank clearings, etc.
5. *Business activity* as evidenced by wholesale and retail trade.
6. *Changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.*
(Increase or decrease.)
Or other important conditions.
7. *Quiet or unrest of the labour market* as evidenced by strikes, lockouts, or their absence, formation of joint boards, etc.

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(2)

.....Report.Correspondent.....
(State month.) (Name.) (Locality.)

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Set forth general information in regard to the industries in your locality, dealing with them in the following order:—

Agriculture.

Fishing.

Lumbering.

Manufacturing.

Mining.

Railroad construction and employment.

Other industries.

Correspondents to deal with such industries only as are of importance in their locality. Information may be given as to any of the industries as a whole, or in regard to any of their branches, particular attention being devoted to nature of operations being carried on, extent of employment, extent of production, improvements, etc.

(3)

.....Report.Correspondent,.....
(State Month) (Name) (Locality)

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Information under this heading should be given for as many trades as possible, in regard to which exact information can be obtained. The extent of employment, condition of the trades, changes during month, matters receiving the attention of the trade, changes in wages, hours, or other conditions affecting the trade, &c., are among the facts of which mention might be made.

To preserve uniformity in the reports correspondents are requested to deal with the trades in the order following :—

BUILDING TRADES :

- Bricklayers and masons,
- Carpenters and joiners,
- Lathers and plasterers,
- Painting, decorating and paper hanging,
- Plumbers,
- Gas and steam fitters,
- Stone cutters,
- Builders' labourers,

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES :

- Iron moulders,
- Iron workers and helpers,
- Coremakers,
- Machinists and engineers,
- Steam engineers,
- Electrical workers,
- Linenmen,
- Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers.
- Stove mounters,
- Blacksmiths,
- Boilermakers, iron ship builders,
- Ship builders,
- Shipwrights, caulkers,
- Sheet metal workers,
- Bicycle workers,
- Tool sharpeners,
- Horseshoers,
- Jewellers and watch case makers,

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES :

- Woodworkers,
- Upholsterers,
- Varnishers and polishers,
- Wood carvers,
- Carriage and wagon makers,
- Car builders,
- Pattern makers,
- Coopers,
- Gilders,
- Shingle weavers,

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES :

- Printers,
- Pressmen,
- Electrotypers,
- Bookbinders,
- Steel and copper plate printers,
- Photo engravers,

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CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES—*Continued.*

CLOTHING TRADES:

Journeyman tailors,
 Garment workers,
 Hat makers,
 Glove makers,
 Boot and shoe workers,

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION:

Bakers and confectioners,
 Butchers and meat cutters,
 Ice cutters and drivers,
 Cigar makers and tobacco workers,

LEATHER TRADES:

Tanners and curriers,
 Leather workers, saddlers,
 Trunk and bag makers,

MISCELLANEOUS:

Barbers,
 Broom makers,
 Clerks, stenographers,
 Delivery employees,
 Furriers,
 Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees.
 Laundry workers, etc., etc., (arranged alphabetically).

TRANSPORT:

Railroad conductors,
 Locomotive engineers,
 Locomotive firemen,
 Railroad telegraphist,
 Railroad trainmen,
 Railroad switchmen,
 Railroad trackmen,
 Freight handlers,
 Steamboat men and steamboat firemen,
 Ship labourers, longshoremen,
 Street railway employees,
 Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen,
 Teamsters and expressmen,

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The department has also sought to give additional value to the information contained in the reports by devoting special attention to a monthly review of industrial and labour conditions in the Dominion. In the preparation of this review the information supplied by correspondents has been supplemented from other sources, and an attempt has been made to record, in such a manner as to serve both present and historical purposes, the general condition of labour in all parts of the Dominion.

At the end of the fiscal year, 1901-1902, the department had twenty-nine correspondents, the following places being represented:—Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; St. John, N.B.; Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph,

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Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.; Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, and Nanaimo, B.C.

Besides being obliged to furnish monthly reports on labour conditions in their several cities and districts, correspondents have been required to keep the department informed with respect to all industrial disputes arising within their respective jurisdictions, and also, when called upon by the department, to supply statistical and descriptive information in regard to local economic conditions. With the increase in the number of correspondents, the additional experience and efficiency attained, and the better arrangement in its published form of the intelligence furnished by them from month to month, one of the main purposes of the department in making this branch of its work of special service to employers and employees generally has been very fairly realized. Opportunities of employment have been brought to the notice of persons seeking the betterment of their condition; accurate information has been supplied as to the prevailing rates of wages, the seasons and hours of labour, and other economic conditions obtaining in trades and industries in all parts of Canada; while the movement of labour in particular trades and localities and its movement generally as affecting trades for the year, have thereby secured the attention of those interested in all such matters. It is, therefore, not improbable that one immediate result which the intelligence contained in these reports has served has been to bring about a more general equilibrium in the supply and demand of labour, and a consequent greater stability in the labour market. The remoter purpose of furnishing accurate data for determining the industrial growth of the country, and the condition of its industrial classes at certain periods of time, has also been effectively accomplished.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The department has published each month a statistical table on the trade disputes in all parts of the Dominion. In this table particulars have been given with respect to all strikes and lock-outs which have arisen in any of the provinces, and of which the department, through its correspondents, or by other means, has become informed. The plan adopted during the previous year of sending to each of the parties to a dispute an official request for a statement of the causes, results, and other facts relating to all such differences, has been continued, and a record has been given in the table, wherever possible, of the authoritative replies received. During the year about 2,000 requests inclosing schedules for the purpose of filling in the statements required, have been sent by the department to parties to industrial disputes. The answers received to these communications, and any special information furnished by the correspondents of the department or by other parties, in regard to strikes and lock-outs, are preserved and filed as official documents of the department. The following are copies of the communication and the accompanying blank forms which are sent either to the parties, or to the representatives of the parties, to an industrial dispute:

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Reference No.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ottawa.....190..

.....

.....

.....

SIR,

The *Labour Gazette* of the Department of Labour publishes, among other matters of importance to employers and workmen, a monthly record of trade disputes in Canada, and in order that its account may be as accurate and impartial as possible, request is made of interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in regard to the matter in dispute in so far as these are to be ascertained.

The Department has been informed of a dispute in.....
.....
and that the matter is one of concern to.. ..
.....

In accordance with the request of the Department, I herewith inclose two blank forms such as are sent to parties interested in trade disputes, and request that you will have the kindness to fill up one of these blanks immediately, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, together with such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest possible convenience to this department.

As soon as the dispute is terminated please fill up and return the second blank form.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Reference No.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

TRADE DISPUTES.

Locality.. ..
Trade or industry.. ..
Firms or establishments involved.. ..
.....
Union or unions (if any) involved.. ..
*Cause or object of dispute.. ..
.....

	Directly.	†Indirectly.
Number of firms or establishments affected.....
Approximate number of employees affected :—		
Males 21 years or over.....
" under 21 years.....
Females, 21 years or over.....
" under 21 years
Total.....

Date of commencement.. ..
Date of termination
*Result.. ..
.....
*Remarks.. ..
.....
.....

Signature of person supplying above information.

*Continue on next page if necessary.
† 'Indirectly' refers to those thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out.

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The percentage of replies received last year to the communications thus sent to parties to industrial disputes was larger than during the previous year—a fact which goes to show that the importance of this branch of departmental work is being more fully understood and appreciated. In the statistical tables information in regard to strikes and lock-outs has been classified under the following headings: (a) the locality in which the dispute has taken place; (b) the causes or objects of the dispute; (c) the date of its commencement and termination; (d) the numbers affected by the dispute; and (e) the results. In addition to the statistics thus presented, a descriptive account of the more important disputes has also appeared in the *Gazette*. Every care has been taken, both in the descriptive and statistical matter, to record as impartially as possible only the facts of the case, omitting altogether any expressions of opinion in regard to the merits or demerits of any particular dispute. Wherever possible, the parties have been allowed to present their own statements of the case. Where a difference as to cause or result, or as to any other point or feature of the dispute, is found in the statements received, these differences have been noted in the published official record.

Owing largely to the existence of a number of important strikes in this and other countries which have had a distinct influence upon conditions here, and to the introduction, during the last session of parliament, of a bill to regulate the settlement of railway labour disputes by arbitration, public attention has been more widely directed to this feature of present-day industry, and to the need for more accurate information in regard to the causes, nature and extent of industrial disputes, more especially because the whole question has shown itself to be one likely to call forth legislative action in the near future. Considered in its true significance as affording a source of reliable information and a basis for intelligent action, legislative or otherwise, in regard to industrial disputes, the value and importance of the work of the department in thus recording, from month to month and from year to year, full details of all the industrial disputes in the Dominion will be readily seen. The monthly tables and reports, moreover, serve to reflect the nature of existing relations between employers and employed throughout the Dominion, and the consequent quiet or unrest of the labour market in the course of the year. They have also served to draw the attention of the people of one locality to conditions in other localities of immediate concern to employers and employees, and at the same time to fix attention upon matters of concern to the public generally. There is reason to believe that in this latter connection the publication of these monthly records, and the knowledge that all such disputes and differences are made the subject of official inquiry by the department, have had a decided influence in deterring parties from hasty action preliminary to a strike or lock-out, and of helping to bring to a termination disputes which had already arisen.

Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

Another feature of the *Labour Gazette*, which is being developed with advantage, is a monthly review of important blue books and other publications by the Dominion government, the governments of the several provinces, and official and government bodies in other countries, where these publications contain information having any bearing upon labour matters in Canada. The documents to which public attention is thus directed cover a wide range of useful literature. They comprise such publications

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as reports of the Department of Agriculture, of the Geological Survey; reports of the Bureaus of Industry and Mines; reports of the Departments of Forestry and Colonization in the several provinces; reports concerning the administration of factory laws, factory inspection, industrial accidents and the like; reports of the British government on co-operative societies and trade unions, the unemployed, wages changes, strikes and lock-outs, &c.; reports of the Departments and Bureaus of labour in Australia and New Zealand; and the annual and special reports of the United States National Department of Labour and of the several State Bureaus.

Official documents of this character contain a vast amount of important matter having a direct bearing upon industrial conditions in general, and a great deal affecting, more or less immediately, the industrial situation in this country. Many of these publications would remain entirely unknown even to interested parties, and the practical utility of much of the original investigation undertaken in this country and elsewhere would be entirely lost to them and to the public generally, were it not that the sources of valuable information upon the topics discussed in these reports and documents are indicated in this manner through the columns of the *Gazette*. The reviews published are necessarily brief, because of the limitation of available space in the *Gazette*, but they are at least sufficient to attract attention to the nature of the investigations that are being made, and to the results obtained.

In the procuring of these reports and documents the department has had communication with practically all of the public departments of the several countries in which they were published, and has at the same time arranged for an exchange of publications. The reports and official papers themselves, when received, have been catalogued and filed among the documents relating to labour which the department has been collecting for its library of industrial literature. They have thus been made available as works of reference, but in the meantime their existence and the nature of their contents have been made known through the columns of the *Gazette*.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

Continuing the practice begun in the first number of the *Gazette*, the department has published, from month to month, a carefully prepared series of notes of legal decisions in the courts of the several provinces of the Dominion which are of immediate interest to labour. Under this heading cases such as the following have received attention; the liability of companies for negligence in dealing with or in the treatment of their employees; the infringement of union trade-marks; the non-payment by employers of wages in accordance with specified or other conditions; the responsibility of companies for negligence in the performance of their work; injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment, either through their own negligence or that of fellow employees; the employment of children, young people and women; the liability of trade unions for the actions of their members; the liabilities of trade union funds; workmen's compensation for injuries; employers' liabilities generally; the employment of alien labour; employees' provident societies; Sunday labour; violation of the Factories Acts, &c.

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In addition to a full note of the particulars of the case, and of the points decided in each instance, citation is also made of the time and place of the decision, the judicial officer by whom it was made, the court in which the case was tried or determined, and other facts and circumstances which may enable the reader to procure for himself more complete details, if so desired.

The collection and publication of these decisions has been serviceable in many ways. It has undoubtedly enabled both employers and employees to gain a more exact knowledge and intelligent understanding of their respective rights, duties and responsibilities, and of the legal interpretation of these by the judicial tribunals of the country. It has also served to direct attention to differences in the existing laws of the several provinces, to the consequent differences in the position of labour before the law in each, and to the advisability or necessity of more uniform labour legislation by the provincial authorities.

Subjects of Special Investigation by the Department.

The subjects which have been made matters of special investigation by the department through the year, and the results of which have been published in articles appearing in serial form in the columns of the *Gazette*, have been the preparation of statistical tables on rates of wages and other conditions in individual trades in Canada ; statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada ; articles on the industries of Canada, and on labour legislation in Canada. The department also prepared and published a directory of labour organizations in Canada together with special articles on the subject.

Statistical Tables on Rates of Wages.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1901, tables on the rates of wages and other conditions in the following trades were published in the *Gazette* ; viz. ; the printing trades, the cigar-making trade, the metal trades, and some of the branches of the building trades. During the past year the series has been continued by the completion of the tables in regard to the building trades, and by the publication of additional tables in reference to the woodworking trades, carriage and wagon making trades, and the coopering trades. The department also commenced an investigation into the wages and hours of labour of the several classes of workmen employed in connection with the railways of the Dominion, but this information, although collected in large part before the end of June, had not, at that time, been secured with sufficient completeness to admit of its publication in the *Gazette*.

In the preparation of the statistical tables, care has been taken to obtain the facts and figures from as many sources and to have them as reliable as possible. Both employers and employees have been written to by the department for returns which might be used in compiling the tables, and the correspondents of the *Gazette* in the several cities have been required to make independent investigations into the rates current in their respective cities and districts. The number of communications sent out by the department has varied according to the extent of the trade and the nature of the sources

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from which it was possible to gather information. Each communication has been accompanied with schedules prepared in advance, and so arranged as to afford an easy index to the kind of information desired. In the preparation of the tables on rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades, communications and blank schedules, considerably over 3,000 in number, were sent to contractors in all parts of Canada, to the secretaries of unions belonging to the building trades, and to the correspondents of the *Gazette*. In the case of the woodworking trades, the tables were based on returns made almost entirely by employers and the special correspondents of the *Gazette*; there being but few local unions in this particular industry. Requests for information were sent to practically all of the woodworking establishments of any size or importance in the Dominion. The same is also true of the tables dealing with wages and hours of work in the carriage and wagon-making trades, and in the coopering trades. But in the case of the groups last named, returns were also received from the secretaries of the local unions, and from individual employees. Taken altogether, the department sent out, during the course of the year, between 8,000 and 9,000 communications in reference to the rates of wages in individual trades in the Dominion.

Appended hereto is a copy of one of the communications addressed to parties from whom information was sought, and of the blank schedule forms which were mailed with the different communications. The review of the information, as finally classified in the tables published in the *Gazette*, will indicate something of the nature of the work which it was necessary to perform in order that the large number of returns received might be given in a form that would best serve the purposes of reference and comparison. In each case the returns have been classified according to the class of work to be performed, and the method of payment, and the rates so classified have been arranged under the names of the localities to which they refer, the localities themselves being arranged alphabetically, and grouped in the province to which they belong.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, November, 1901.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is desirous of obtaining a complete and correct record of the rates of wages and hours of employment prevailing in the different trades in Canada, for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, which is issued monthly.

These statistics are collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

It is intended to deal with the rates of wages and hours of employment in the carriage and wagon-making trades in the *Labour Gazette*, and in order that the value of these statistics may be as great as possible the Department would be obliged if you would kindly fill in on the enclosed schedule information in regard to the classes of labour mentioned in so far as they relate to the branch or branches of the carriage and wagon-making trades with which you are concerned.

It would assist the Department in making its information more complete if you would, under the heading of 'Remarks,' state whether or not the current rates are also the rates demanded by the Union, and if not, if you would give on the back of the page the union rate, and state to what extent it prevails in the locality.

As it is the intention to compile tables from the information herein requested for the *Labour Gazette* the department would be very grateful if you would have the kindness to return the enclosed form as soon after receiving it as possible.

I enclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department, and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

STATISTICAL TABLES—SERIES B., No. 6.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING TRADES.

Locality

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Per Hour.	Average per Week.	Per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Per day (Saturdays).	Average per week.	
	Cents.	\$ cts.				
Blacksmiths						
" helpers						
" finishers.....						
Woodworkers—						
Body Builders						
Gear " 						
Wheelwrights.....						
Machine Hands.....						
Shaper " 						
Sticker " 						
Painters—General.....						
" Stripers.. .						
" Varnishers						
Trimmers... ..						
Top Builders						
Cushion Makers.....						
Carriage Mounters.....						
Labourers.						

* Remarks :

Date190....

Signature

Address

Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE WOODWORKING
TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Per Hour.	Average per Week.	Per Day 1st 5 Days of Week.	Per Day. (Saturdays).	Average per Week.	
	Cents.	\$ cts.				
Millwrights.....						
Draughtsmen.....						
Carvers.....						
Cabinetmakers.. ..						
Polishers or Finishers ..						
Turners.....						
Stair Builders.....						
Doormakers.....						
Sash and Blind Makers ..						
Frame Makers.....						
Bench hands.....						
" " helpers ..						
Machine Hands.....						
Shaper Hands.....						
Sticker " 						
Band Saw Hands.. ..						
Jig " " 						
Circular " " 						
Matcher Hands.....						
Planer " 						
Labourers						

*Remarks:

Date.....190.... Signature

Address

Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 7.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE COOPERING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Wages per hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day first five days of week	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	
	Cents.	\$ cts.				
Coopers (on tight work).....						
Coopers (on slack work).....						
Mill Hands.....						
Stave Cutters.....						
Machinists.....						
Labourers.. ..						

*Remarks—

Date.....1902.

Signature.....

Address

*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 4.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for over-time.	Average duration of working season in months.
	Per day.	Average per week.	Per day 5 days of week	Per day (Saturday).	Average per week.		
	Cts.	\$ cts.					
Bricklayers.....							
Masons							
Builders labourers.....							
Scaffolders							
Ordinary labourers.....							
Excavators							
Quarrymen.....							
Derrick men.....							
Powder men.....							
Stone drillers.....							
Stone cutters.....							
Teamsters, one horse.....							
" " and cart.....							
" two horses.....							
" " and wagon..							
Carpenters....							
" helpers.....							
Shinglers.....							
Joiners.....							
Stair builders.....							
Lathers.....							
Plasterers.....							
Painters.....							
Glaizers.....							
Steamfitters.....							
Plumbers.....							
Gasfitters.....							
Slate roofers....							
" helpers.....							
Metal roofers.....							
" helpers.....							
Felt and gravel roofers.....							
" " helpers							
Galvanized iron workers							
Tinsmiths.....							
Electricians.....							
Steelworkers.....							
Coppersmiths.....							
" helpers.....							
Bell hangers.....							

*REMARKS :

Date... 190 . Signature.....

Address.....

*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

As was found to be the case during the first year, the returns received in reply to the communications sent out by the department, have, from a percentage standpoint, been large, and have shown a tendency to increase as the work of the department has become better known.

Cost of Living Schedules.

Of equal importance with the statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment have been the statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada, which have also been published as the result of a special investigation undertaken by the department. In the preparation of these tables the department followed the lines pursued in gathering and compiling similar data during the corresponding period of the year previous. Returns were received, however, from a larger number of industrial centres, and concerning several additional items of outlay. Information was collected in regard to three groups, namely, the prices of articles for domestic consumption, house rents, and the cost of board and lodging. In each instance the returns were based on the current rates actually being paid, and the information classified so as to indicate the difference of rates in different localities. Advantage was also taken of the investigation of the year previous to make comparisons as to variations in the cost of living experienced during the year. The information for these tables was gathered by the special correspondents of the *Gazette*, and compiled from their returns by the clerks in the department. The correspondents were required to verify their facts and figures from a number of sources, and to indicate, where such existed, any differences in local rates in regard to any particular commodity. The following tables show the class of information gathered, and the form in which the returns were made :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 1.

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULE No. 1, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, &c.

Locality.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Date.. . . . .	.. . . . .
..
Bread per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Bread per ½-pound loaf.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Bread, how usually sold and price.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Flour per 25-pound bag.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Milk per quart.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Butter per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Cheese per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Eggs per dozen.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Potatoes per bag of 1½-bushel.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Turnips per bushel.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Beans per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Beef per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Pork (fresh) per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Pork (salt) per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Bacon per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Mutton per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .
Lamb per pound.. . . . .	.. . . . .

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULE No. 1, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, &c.—*Concluded.*

COST OF LIVING, SCHEDULE No. 2.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the statistical information which the department has collected, compiled and published in the manner described. The mere opportunity of comparison with conditions of the previous years, as reported in the *Gazette*, has shown how increasingly valuable this information is likely to become in time. To employers and employees alike an exact statement of the prevailing rates of wages in different localities, and also of the cost of living, is of the first importance. During the year the department has received many assurances that this branch of its work has been of immediate assistance to those for whose benefit it was intended, and that the figures given in the *Gazette* have been utilized by employers and employees as a basis of agreement in matters of proposed change or controversy. From statements received from other sources the department has also learned that these tables have served to acquaint persons in one part of the Dominion with information which they desired in reference to remuneration for services and the cost of living in other parts, and have been of equal benefit to persons residing outside of Canada and desiring information in regard to the economic conditions of labour here.

The dairying industry in the Dominion was made the subject of a special investigation by the department, the results of which were given in an article comprising one of the series on the industries of Canada, which were published for the most part during the preceding year. In the conduct of this undertaking the department secured

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its information mainly from four sources : (a) official and semi-official reports and records, and opinions of experts ; (b) employers in the industry ; (c) employees in the industry ; (d) associations of employers or employees and boards or representative men in the districts in which the industry was being carried on ; and (e) correspondents of the *Gazette*. The general plan of collecting statistical information by means of schedules sent out by the department to interested parties was adopted throughout.

The forms having been filled in and returned, statistical tables based on the schedules were then compiled, and the data so presented was supplemented by a special article reviewing the industry by provinces in detail. Reference was made to the development of the industry, the markets for the product, the distribution of the butter and cheese factories of the Dominion, their output, their experience financially, and the remuneration paid to those in charge. In this investigation special attention was devoted to the extent to which the co-operative system exists in this industry.

Labour Legislation in Canada.

During the preceding year the department commenced the compilation and classification of the legislation of the several provinces, and of the Dominion, which had an immediate bearing upon the status of labour and industrial conditions. This task was completed in regard to legislation in Canada for the protection of persons employed in factories, of employees in shops and stores, and of employees in mines. During the past year it has been continued in regard to the legislation for the protection of employees on railways, of employees about machinery, of employees on ships, and also as to legislation specially affecting apprentices. Articles on trade union legislation in Canada, and on some of the legal aspects of Sunday labour, should also be added to this list.

The results of the compilation and classification of the existing laws on the subjects here referred to were presented in the *Gazette* in a series of articles appearing under the proper titles. In every instance care was taken to so arrange and classify the material that it might be easily accessible for the purpose of immediate reference in regard to any point on which information might be sought. At the same time special efforts were made to present the various statutory provisions in as condensed a form as possible, giving, by a system of copious foot-notes, a ready means of reference to the exact wording of the Acts themselves, and the places where they might be found. As illustrative of the scope and method of the articles on these subjects, the following brief analysis of their contents may be mentioned.

In the article on the *legislation for the protection of employees on railways*, which appeared in the August (1901) number of the *Gazette*, the substance is given of those provisions of the law which are intended to ensure, as far as possible, the safe operation of railways, and which, though not expressly stated to be for the protection of employees, react to their benefit by lessening the dangers of their occupation. The substance of the enactments expressly designed for their protection is also given. The latter group is considered in relation to those provisions which declare how railways are to be operated so as to protect employees, and with special reference to the provisions

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touching railway employees in Acts relating to compensation for injuries to workmen. The federal as well as the provincial law is given. The legislation is divided and commented upon in so far as it relates (1) to provisions made for the enactment and enforcement of by-laws, rules and regulations for the conducting of railways, and the guidance of employees ; (2) special rules of this nature ; (3) inspection of railways ; (4) construction and materials ; and (5) compensation for injuries. As showing the detail with which the subject is presented, within each of these divisions, it may be mentioned that, under the heading "construction and materials," such matters as the height of bridges, rails and railway frogs, running boards, oil cups, etc., are dealt with in connection with the provisions contained in the Dominion statutes and the legislation of the several provinces.

In the article on *legislation for the protection of employees about machinery*, which appeared in the September (1901) number of the *Gazette*, attention is directed to the special remedial enactments passed in the several provinces providing for the peculiar dangers to which employees are liable when working on machines, or in close proximity to machinery, whether in indoor occupations in buildings such as factories and workshops, or in outdoor occupations.

Legislation for the protection of employees on ships was dealt with in three separate articles, appearing, respectively, in the *Gazette* of November and December, 1901, and of January, 1902. The subject is discussed with reference to the provisions of the existing law affecting (1) the extent of the rights and duties of seamen ; (2) the safety of ships ; and (3) the competency of officers in charge of ships. In considering the rights and duties of seamen, the enactments concerning seagoing crafts and those relating to vessels employed in inland navigation are classified separately. The special regulations in regard to government vessels, the subject of wages payments, the allotment of wages, recovery of wages, protection of property, the property of deceased seamen, the supplying of provisions, the accommodation on board ship, distress, etc., are all dealt with. The provisions relating to the safety of ships are considered in connection with registration, licensing and inspection, the care and disposition of cargoes, and the prevention of accidents. With respect to the competency of officers, such matters as the qualifications of masters and mates, the qualifications of engineers, and regulations affecting discipline, are pretty fully commented on.

The subject of *legislation in Canada specially affecting apprentices* was commenced in an article in the February (1902) number of the *Gazette*, and concluded in a subsequent article in March. These articles marked a division in the series. The preceding articles had reference to legislation recommended by the nature of the employment to which it related. The new series of these special articles, of which that on legislation in regard to apprentices was the first, had to do with such legislation as pertains to the complex relations arising out of the labour contract, the rights and duties incident to it, and the obligations which it entails. One of the matters of first importance touching the labour contract is the question, who may be parties to it, and as in this connection minors and aliens have been made the subjects of special legislation, the former especially in their employment as apprentices, it was thought advisable to commence the new series with an article on the legislation concerning apprentices. The

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subject of apprenticeship is considered first, as to the method of binding apprentices, under which head are discussed the powers respectively of parents, guardians, mayors of cities and towns, judicial officers, and overseers of the poor. The powers to bind charitable institutions, and of minors to bind themselves, as well as the methods of binding, are also considered. The mutual duties of masters and apprentices is another subject of treatment which is dealt with in the light of the special legislation of the several provinces.

In addition to the series of articles on existing legislation, there were supplementary articles discussing the labour legislation, Dominion and provincial, passed during the sessions of 1901-1902. The articles under this head include reviews of British Columbia legislation affecting labour, Ontario labour legislation, the amendments of the Ontario Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Manitoba legislation affecting labour.*

Reviews in the nature of synopses were also given of proposed measures of immediate interest to labour introduced, but not passed, during the last session of the Dominion parliament, but likely to be reintroduced at a subsequent time, such, for example, as the proposed Act for the settlement of railway labour disputes, and an Act respecting the regulation of railways in Canada.

Government Commissions Affecting Labour.

Special attention was devoted in the *Gazette* to the proceedings and reports of government commissions appointed or opened during the year, whose duty it was to gather information, or to investigate subjects of importance concerning labour. Such was the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration, appointed during the fiscal year 1900-1901, and the Royal Commission appointed on the 25th of April, 1901, to investigate the alleged existence of a combine among the paper manufacturers of the Dominion, the reports of which bodies were presented to parliament at its last session. There were also the investigations of Professor S. J. McLean, and his reports upon railway commissions, railway rate grievances and regulative legislation, made to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and by the latter presented to parliament. The work of the British Columbia fisheries commission, appointed in the month of January, 1902, but whose report has not yet been presented to parliament, was also reviewed.

Directory of Labour Organizations.

During the year the department published a directory of labour organizations in Canada. The directory was commenced as part of a larger work, statistical and descriptive in its nature, on the growth and development of labour organization in Canada. The preparation of this directory was a considerable task, involving not merely the securing of information in regard to existing labour organizations in all parts of the Dominion, but also a careful compilation and classifica-

*Part of this series although prepared during the fiscal year 1901-02, was published in the July and August numbers of the *Labour Gazette* which belong to the fiscal year 1902-03.

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tion of the information so obtained. In its search for and acquisition of the facts and statistics the department made use of all available sources of inquiry. Special investigations were conducted in all of the cities in which correspondents of the *Gazette* were resident ; international and federal organizations were written to for a list of the local organizations affiliated or federated with them ; old and new labour directories for individual cities, journals of the several trade organizations, labour papers, local newspapers, reports of labour congresses, letter files of the department, &c., &c., were carefully scanned for the names of trade unions or other similar organizations in any part of the Dominion. When the list obtained in this way had reached formidable proportions, and there was reason to believe that it was fairly complete, a circular letter was sent to the secretaries of these organizations, requesting certain statistical and descriptive information with respect to the organizations with which they were connected. One of the points on which information was sought was the names of other labour organizations in the trade to which the secretary belonged, or in the locality to which the circular was sent. In the returns received, several new organizations were brought to light, and they were immediately communicated with in the same manner. In addition to the circular letter several hundreds of personal letters were written to individuals and organizations in order to secure from them facts and information which the department was unable to obtain directly from certain other organizations themselves. Personal letters were also sent to many places in Canada to persons supposed to be informed in the matter, with a view of ascertaining whether or not there existed any organizations other than those of which the department had a record. Whenever information was found to be incomplete, every available means was used to supplement it as much as possible. As a consequence, the directory as finally published represents the crystallization of a vast collection of facts and figures obtained by the department through several thousand separate communications and returns. The circular letter referred to as having been sent to the secretaries of existing organizations, and the schedule which accompanied it, are published herewith. They indicate the nature of the inquiries made, on the answers to which the work of compilation was subsequently based.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

Ottawa,..... 1901

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation a statistical and descriptive account of the growth and development of labour organizations in Canada. This account will on completion be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having its account as concise and accurate as possible, but at the same time sufficiently comprehensive to be of immediate service to all persons interested in matters pertaining to the organization of labour in Canada. To this end the department has drafted a series of questions to be submitted to the labour organizations of the Dominion, with the request that replies to the same be sent by the organizations to the department, in so far as the information requested is available.

You will find on the accompanying pages the list of questions referred to. A perusal of these will be sufficient to indicate the extent of the inquiry, and

also the importance of the results which the compilation, based on answers to these questions from all parts of Canada, is likely to have.

You will notice that, among other matters of information, the department asks for the names and addressess of the president and secretary of your organization. Also the date at which the election of officers is held. It is intended to publish the information given under these heads in the form of a directory of the labour organizations in Canada.

Feeling that you will appreciate the importance of having this directory as complete as possible, and the difficulty likely to be experienced in obtaining the names of all existing organizations, the department takes the liberty of requesting that you have the kindness to assist in this work by filling in, in the space indicated at the end of the schedule, the names of any organizations, together with the names of their secretaries, which may exist in your locality, or be in any way connected with your trade, or of which you have reason to think the department may not be informed.

I inclose herewith a duplicate of this letter and schedule, also an envelope to be used in returning one of these schedules to the department. The duplicate you may desire to file as a matter of record. No postage is required on the replies sent in by you.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the department if your reply to this communication is sent in at as early a date as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. NO. 1.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

Locality.. . . .

Trade or calling.. . . .

Name of organization.. . . .

.. . . .

Date at which organization was formed.. . . .

Date at which election of officers is held.. . . .

Name of president for current term.. . . .

President's address.. . . .

Name of secretary for current term.. . . .

Secretary's address.. . . .

Number of members at time of organization.. . . .

Has organization had a continuous existence.. . . .

If not, during what period did organization cease to exist.. . . .

.. . . .

Number of members at date of reorganization.. . . .

Is your organization affiliated with a national, or international trade organization ? If so, what is the name of such organization ?

Name.. . . .

Date of affiliation.. . . .

Is your organization affiliated with one or more trade councils or local federations ? If so, what are the names of these bodies ?

Name.. . . .

Date of affiliation.. . . .

Are there any other organizations with which your organization is affiliated not included in the above ? If so, what are the names of such organizations ?

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LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Name..

Date of affiliation..

To what extent is your trade or calling organized ?..

..

Has the formation of your organization had the effect of bettering the condition of your trade ?..

Name..

Number of members belonging to your organization at the present time....

Approximate number of persons in your locality working at your trade not belonging to any organization..

If possible give average membership of union during each of past five years :
 1896..1897..1898..1899..1900..

Names of other labour organization in your trade or locality :

Are there any women or girls employed at your trade or calling ? If so, to what extent ?

Does your organization admit females ? If so, how many female members are there enrolled at present ?..

Names of other labour organization in your trade or locality :

..

..

.....
 (Signature of person supplying information.)

.....
 (Date at which information is supplied.)

In the work of classification an attempt was made to serve three distinct objects, viz.: (1) to indicate the nature and extent of organization in general, the nature and extent of organization in kindred and allied groups of trade, and its extent in individual trades; (2) to define the areas over which, and the localities in which, organization exists, including the extent of organization within each province, and in the particular localities within each province; and (3) to show the chronological development of organization as a whole, and in particular groups of trades, including the dates at which organization took place in the federations and in individual trades. It is believed that these three objects were served by the method of classification adopted in the directory, which gives, in broad outline, divisions based on the nature of the several kinds of organizations, together with the classification of particular trades as well as a grouping according to provinces, with an alphabetical arrangement of localities, and the dates at which the several organizations were formed. In addition to these facts the names and post office address of the then president and secretary of the organizations, and the date of the election of the officers are also given. The publication of the directory was commenced in the September (1901) number of the *Gazette*. It was continued without intermission through subsequent numbers, being completed in the May (1902) issue. The information, thus described, was given in reference to over 1,000 organizations.

The importance of this work may be judged from the fact that never before has any work of the kind been attempted on anything other than a local scale; and that the information had not only to be collected for the first time, but also the source discovered from which the information itself was obtainable. In its published form the directory covered more than sixty pages of the *Gazette*. In addition to this

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directory special articles descriptive of the historical development of labour organization in Canada, and on trade union legislation, were also prepared and published during the year.

Subjects of Current Interest.

Of the other subjects of current interest, besides those already mentioned, which were discussed in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned:

The Strike of the Trackmen on the C.P.R.; the Arbitration between the C.P.R. and its maintenance-of-way employees; Spring changes in Rates of Wages in Canada; the Fernie Mining Disaster; the Proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Conciliation in Canada; Conciliation in Great Britain; Conciliation in New Zealand; Conciliation in Nova Scotia; Ontario Factories Inspection; the International Association for Labour Legislation; Insurance and Benevolent Features of Labour Organizations; the Sweating System; the Canadian Census.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

During the fiscal year, 1901-02, applications were made to the Department of Labour for its friendly intervention to aid the settlement of eleven existing strikes or lock-outs. The localities in which these disputes prevailed were scattered pretty widely over the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [The most important strike in point of numbers and interests affected was at the city of Halifax, N.S., and the next in importance in point of numbers was at Rossland, B.C. There was one other strike in the province of British Columbia in which the department was called upon to intervene. Of the remaining strikes in which intervention was sought, three were in the province of Quebec, four in Ontario, and one in Manitoba.

The trades and industries affected embraced cotton and lumber mills, metalliferous and coal mines, piano-making, cigar and furniture manufacturing, stove mounting, dock building, railway and steamship transportation.

There was also considerable variety in the causes of the disputes in question. In six cases they arose through the refusal of employers to grant the demands of local unions either for a revision of the existing wages scales, or other terms of employment, or for non-compliance with demands of a different nature. In five cases in which the demands were made by local unions, and in one other case, an increase in the wage rate was a prominent feature of the difficulty. In another case the cause of the strike was partially, if not entirely, the refusal of a company to recognize the union by entering into an agreement with it, or by consenting to any other kind of recognition. In one case the cause was entirely a question of the reduction of hours of labour. While in one instance the cause was the dismissal of an employee against the wishes of his fellow-employees, in another it was the refusal of the employer to dismiss an employee who was objectionable to his fellow-employees. In two cases misunderstandings as to the nature of a change in the wage scale, or of an existing agreement, was the source of dispute. In two instances sympathy with other strikers led either to an increase in the numbers of those originally on strike or was one of the main causes of the strike itself.

In six of the existing disputes a settlement was effected within two days after the arrival of the conciliator, representing the government, in the locality where the dispute prevailed. In three instances settlements were obtained on the very day on which settlement negotiations were entered upon. In one instance the strikers were unwilling to accept the agreement which the company, in the course of negotiations, was prepared to enter into as a result of the attempted settlement, and continued the strike for a few days longer, accepting, however, at the conclusion of that time, the terms originally presented to them by the conciliator. In four cases it appeared that the intervention of the department had been requested at too late a date to admit of any settlement being secured through its good offices. In all of these latter cases the employers claimed either to have replaced the strikers with other hands or to be no longer embarrassed by the

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strike. The cases in question were the strike of the cigarmakers at Montreal, which commenced on April 19, 1901, and in which the intervention of the department was not requested until December 7, of the same year ; and the strike of the miners at the LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland, B.C., which commenced on July 11, 1901, and in which the intervention of the department was not requested until October 31, of the same year. In both of these strikes the number of workmen originally affected was large, being about 600 and 1,100 respectively. There were also two minor strikes—one, the strike of the stove mounters at the Gurney foundry, Toronto, which commenced on January 21, and in which intervention was requested on the 4th of the following month, the number directly affected being 22; and the other, the strike of machinists in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg, commenced on the 16th May, 1902, affecting 36 employees, and in connection with which the request for intervention was made on the 27th of the same month.

The manufacturing establishments in Montreal claimed to be no longer embarrassed by the strike of their employees which had commenced some nine months before the intervention of the Department of Labour had been requested. They stated that, had the intervention of the department been secured within three months, or possibly six months, after the initiation of the difficulty, they would have been glad to have availed themselves of its assistance in negotiating a settlement with their former employees, but that owing to the time which had elapsed since the commencement of the strike, they had been able to place themselves in a position independent of any of those who had not returned to work.

In the case of the strike at the Rossland mines the LeRoi Company claimed that, at the time the request for the intervention of the department had been made, its mines were in full operation, and that they were not affected by the strike. The War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies also claimed to be able to operate their mines should they desire to do so, but they explained that it might be some time before they would resume operations.

The Gurney Foundry Company, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, claimed to have reduced their working staffs at the time of being confronted with the embarrassment of a strike, and to have filled, before the time at which the intervention of the department was requested such vacancies as were necessary for the successful carrying on of their business.

The number of workmen involved in each of the several strikes, successfully settled through the intervention of the department, ranged from 30 persons engaged as wharf builders at Port Burwell, Ont., to 1,200 longshoremen and sympathetic strikers at Halifax, N.S. The total number affected by all of the settlements was 2,130, and adding to this number 230 others, the settlement of whose difficulty the intervention of the department helped to facilitate, though it did not actually complete, the total would be brought up to 2,360. It would be a mistake, however, to estimate the importance of the intervention of the department in the settlement of these disputes either by the particulars or incidents of the settlements, or by the numbers affected thereby. The numbers given includes only persons actually on strike. The extent to which other individuals and interests were immediately or remotely affected, is not even approximately estimated, nor is any estimate given of the period of time over which, but for its immediate settlement, a strike might have extended, or of the number of persons who, in the event of

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its continuance, might subsequently have become either directly or indirectly involved. A more accurate conception of the significance of the intervention of the department in the several cases in which settlements were secured, will be gained from a brief review of the disputes themselves, and of the nature of the settlements accomplished.

Strike of Cotton Spinners at Valleyfield, Que.

The strike of the cotton spinners in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield, Que., which occurred on October 17, was occasioned by the dismissal by the company of a spinner who had left his work without permission, and who subsequently refused to give any explanation of his conduct to the foreman in charge. Both the dismissal and the strike were the results of a misunderstanding which a little mutual moderation might have avoided. The reinstatement of the dismissed employee, and the settlement of the strike, were effected by simply bringing together the contending parties and having the points of difference between them satisfactorily adjusted in the presence of the government conciliator. About forty spinners went on strike at the outset. Their action involved some ninety other hands, all of whom were laid off during the first day of the strike. The number was subsequently increased, and considerable apprehension was felt lest other departments in the mill might be obliged to close down owing to the enforced idleness of several looms, the number of which was daily increasing. Both the company and the men willingly concurred in the intervention of the department, though the formal request for intervention was made by the employees. This request was received on the 26th of the month, and on the same day the Deputy Minister left Ottawa for Valleyfield, and, on his arrival there, had interviews during the evening with the dismissed employee, the committee of strikers and the company. On the following day he had further interviews with the company, the foreman and the committee of the men, and, in the afternoon, was present at a meeting of the strikers held at the Town Hall for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken. As a result of this meeting the dismissed employee admitted that his action had given just cause for annoyance to the foreman, and he expressed a willingness to apologize. On his subsequently doing so the foreman requested his reinstatement. The strikers on their part admitted that they had acted hastily in going on strike without first giving an opportunity to the foreman, or manager, to consider fully the situation. A committee was appointed to wait upon the manager, and, in company with the Deputy Minister, made full explanations. The strikers and the dismissed employee were then reinstated without any discrimination, an understanding having been also reached that, in future, notification of any grievances should first be given to the foreman of the department in which they might arise, and, if no redress were made, that then there should be direct communication with the manager himself. In recognition of the action of the company in meeting its employees in this friendly manner, the latter volunteered to work overtime until the work in the weaving and other departments in the mill, which had been thrown behind in consequence of the strike, was fully overtaken.

The total number of employees in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield is about 3,000, and, but for the speedy termination of this dispute, it is difficult to say whether it might not have been necessary to shut down the mills entirely.

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The weaving process is dependent upon the spinning, and the other processes upon the weaving. As already pointed out, the number of looms working in the weaving department was becoming less each day of the strike, and this reduction increased the embarrassment which was being experienced in other departments. Both the management and the men expressed their gratitude to the department for its intervention.

The Strike at the Alexandra Mines, South Wellington, B.C.

The strike at the Alexandra mines at South Wellington, Vancouver Island, B.C., was occasioned through a misunderstanding between the mining company and some of its miners who had contracted to mine coal in accordance with a special agreement. Nothing was said in this agreement as to the price to be paid for stringing timbers in the mine. The miners had commenced operations on the assumption that, no special stipulation having been made, the customary rate would continue to be paid. The company, however, offered a lower rate in the settlement with the men. This action on the part of the company was regarded as an attempt to reduce the rates of wages of its employees, and, although only 36 miners would have been immediately affected by the reduction, all of the employees, to the number of about 260, felt that their position might also become jeopardized, and a strike of all the miners was declared on November 25. The strike continued for the greater part of a week, and threatened to extend to other mines which were the property of the same company. In fact the miners to the number of about 800, at a mine in the immediate vicinity, gave notice that, if a settlement was not effected within a week, they also would quit work the week following.

The Deputy Minister of Labour was in British Columbia at the time, and was asked to intervene under the provisions of the Act. Upon interviews being had with both parties it was agreed that the original contracts should be abandoned, work resumed as it had been before any contracts had been entered into, and new contracts, if desired, framed with such specifications as might be agreed upon by both parties. The intervention of the conciliator took place on the morning of May 20, and, on the afternoon of the same day, all of the men returned to work. Not only were the difficulties at South Wellington thus speedily terminated, but the spread of the strike to other mines, and what might have been other serious industrial disturbances, on Vancouver Island, were also avoided.

Strike of Piano Makers at Toronto, Ont.

No less than five firms and 450 employees were affected by the strike of piano-makers at Toronto, which commenced on December 23, 1901, and was settled on the 30th of that month through the intervention of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, at the request of the employees presented two days previously. The strike was occasioned through the inability of the Committee of the Amalgamated Wood-workers' Council of Toronto, representing the employees, and the Piano Manufacturers' Association, representing the employers, to come to an agreement in reference to certain demands made by the former for a change in existing rates of wages and other conditions of employment.

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On the 30th of the month a joint conference between representatives of each side was arranged by the Minister of Labour at the Board of Trade rooms in Toronto, the Minister himself being present at the request of both parties. The conference lasted for several hours, at the conclusion of which terms of settlement were reached, and these terms were submitted, on the following day, for ratification to the Manufacturers' Association and the Woodworkers' Council. At the meetings of these respective bodies the terms of the settlement, arranged at the conference, were approved of, and the strikers agreed to return to work, as they in fact did, on the second day of January. One of the terms of the agreement was that particulars of the settlement were not to be made public, but it was understood that there were mutual concessions, and that some of the demands of the men had been granted. By this intervention the continuance of what might have been a lengthy dispute, involving a large number of men, was averted, and that at a time when, in the interests of both employers and employees, an early settlement was exceedingly desirable.

Strike of Woodworkers at Berlin, Ont.

The intervention, under the Conciliation Act, in an industrial dispute between the employees of one of the large furniture manufacturing establishments at Berlin, Ont., and the company owners, which took place on the 18th of March, was made at the request of the employers. The strike had occurred on the 13th of the month, in consequence of the refusal of the company to dismiss an employee on the ground that he was objectionable to members of the local Finishers' Union from which he had been expelled, the other employees in the shop being members of this union. About forty men in all went on strike, but although these did not include the entire working staff, it was nevertheless found to be necessary to close the factory.

The services of the Deputy Minister as a conciliator were accepted by the men on strike. On the day following his arrival in Berlin several conferences were held with both parties, and a day later a basis of settlement was reached and agreed to by the employees. The proposed agreement was accepted by the company, and subsequently approved at a mass meeting of the local Woodworkers' Union, the Wood Carvers' Union and the Finishers' Union, at which about 300 men were present. Except that the employee against whom the protest had been made was to be retained, and that the other employees were to be reinstated without discrimination, no public statement was made of the terms of settlement. On the day following, after a ratification of the agreement by both parties, the factory resumed operations with all hands at work.

Strike of Longshoremen at Halifax, N.S.

The most important strike in the Dominion, during the year, was that of the longshoremen and their sympathizers at the city of Halifax, N.S. The strike commenced on the 2nd April, and involved directly nine of the steamship companies in that city, sixteen large mercantile establishments, and about 1,200 employees.* For a week the

*Full particulars of this dispute and its settlement will be found at page 667 of No. 2, Vol. 2, of the *Labour Gazette*.

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harbour of Halifax had been virtually closed, so far as the loading or unloading of vessels was concerned. The Longshoremen's Association of Halifax had, during the month of March, submitted to the several steamship companies a series of demands comprising changes in the existing scale of wages and other conditions, which, it was requested, should take effect on and after the 2nd April. The negotiations between the parties being unsatisfactory, a strike was ordered for midnight of April 1st, and at that time all the members of the longshoremen's association quit work at the wharves. A number of steamships were being unloaded at the time, and, in consequence of the want of hands, the work of unloading had, in some cases, to be continued by the officers, crews, clerks in the employ of the companies, passengers and others, the union men refusing to handle cargo in any way. Between six and seven hundred men were affected by the strike. After it had continued for a week, and business at the port of Halifax had practically come to a standstill, three additional strikes were declared. On April 7th the coal heavers refused to load or discharge coal on any vessel on which the strikers should have been engaged, and, to the number of about 200, quit work. On the following day they were joined by the fish handlers, to the number of about 300, and a considerable number of coopers who were members of the coopers' union. The freight handlers and other organizations also threatened to join in sympathetic strikes, but this step was averted through the intervention of the department.

The request for intervention was made on April 8th by the president of the Longshoremen's Union, and, on the day on which it was received, the Deputy Minister left Ottawa for Halifax, arriving in that city during the following night. The companies and merchants interested at once expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the good offices of the department, and negotiations with the parties having been entered upon forthwith, a settlement was effected within 48 hours. The main feature of the settlement was the conclusion of a lengthy agreement containing provisions in regard to the rates of wages and hours of labour, Sunday and holiday labour, work performed on stranded vessels, work performed under other exceptional circumstances, as well as other conditions governing employment. The agreement also contained a clause designed to prevent a possible recurrence of a strike or lock-out, by requiring thirty days' notice in writing to be given before any change in the terms of the agreement should be made by either party, and that no strike or lock-out should be declared without thirty days' notice in writing. The agreement was signed by the agents of all the steamship companies affected, and by the president and secretary of the Longshoremen's Union. It was ratified at a mass meeting of the strikers, held in a public hall, at which over one thousand of the men were present. At the same meeting the sympathetic strikes of the coal heavers, fish handlers and coopers were declared at an end, and, on the following day, work was resumed at the wharves as it had been before the strike commenced.

There is no doubt that the prompt settlement effected in this case was of the very greatest importance to the commercial and business interests of the port of Halifax, and that it prevented much suffering among the strikers and their families. There is also good reason to believe that, unless a settlement had been brought about when it was, the strike movement would have rapidly spread. Railway companies had already been threatened with serious difficulties and embarrassment, both in the matter of neces-

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sary coal supplies and in the handling of freight. The mere mention of these circumstances is sufficient to indicate to what extent business in other quarters, and, indeed, in many parts of Canada as well as elsewhere, might have been affected. The settlement, it is gratifying to state, appeared to give every satisfaction to both employers and employees, as was evident by the resolutions of thanks tendered to the department in consequence of its intervention.

The Rossland Strike.

Although, as has been pointed out, nearly four months had elapsed between the day on which the strike of miners at the LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines in Rossland, B.C., was commenced, and the time when the intervention of the Department of Labour was requested, and although the companies in consequence felt justified in claiming that the services of a conciliator were not required, they being in a position to operate, or actually engaged in operating, their mines successfully when intervention was actually asked for, there can be no doubt that an important service was rendered to the mining interests of British Columbia, and to the workingmen of that province, by the investigation which was subsequently conducted by the department. This investigation embraced the causes which led to the strike at the outset, and the situation as it existed in Rossland at the time the Deputy Minister arrived in that city, which he did in response to the request of the officers of the local union that some kind of intervention should be had under the Act. On every side there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to the exact state of affairs. Not only was it impossible for the general public to arrive at a proper or just conclusion, in consequence of the many conflicting reports which had been circulated since the initiation of the strike, but even among some of the strikers themselves there appeared to be a good deal of misapprehension as to the real situation. The report of the Deputy Minister was submitted on the 18th November, and was published in the number of the *Gazette* of the month following. A formal declaration of the termination of the strike was made by the Rossland union a month or so later.

The Significance of the Results.

The brief accounts here given of some of the settlements under the Conciliation Act, during the past year, are sufficient to indicate that, in this branch of its work alone, the department has rendered the country most important and valuable service. Not only in their immediate effect were these and other similar settlements the means of preventing a continued loss of wages to employees with the serious consequences attendant thereon, and of preventing also an enormous financial loss to employers, but trade and industry generally were spared losses and economic disturbances of one kind or another not the less certain and great because impossible to be estimated. The incalculable and far-reaching benefits secured by the averting of industrial strife and the restoration of peaceful and harmonious relations between employers and employed, is something no less entitled to consideration, although admitting of only a passing comment in the pages of this report. It is worthy of notice also, that, in all cases where satisfactory settlements were reached, no difficulties amounting to disturbances of industrial peace have since arisen, and, as was seen in the case at Halifax, definite pro-

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vision has been made, in some cases, whereby no violation of the existing agreement can arise in future without due notice being given by both sides, and recourse being first had to settlement by conciliation, arbitration, or some other peaceful means.

Comparing the work of the department under the Conciliation Act, during the fiscal year 1901-02, with what was achieved during the ten months of the previous fiscal year, it will be seen that, whereas there were five applications for the intervention of the department during the first year of its existence, the number was increased to eleven, or more than double, during the last fiscal year. As in the former year, the trade or commercial establishments affected were among the largest and most important in the country, and were pretty well distributed over the Dominion. As during the previous year, also, settlements satisfactory to both parties were effected in all cases almost immediately after the intervention of the department, where its services were requested before such time as employers had been able to fill the places of those on strike, or to carry on their businesses successfully with reduced staffs. There is also every reason to believe that what has been accomplished in this way has been helpful in causing the practical workings of conciliation and arbitration to be better understood, and of encouraging their adoption as a means of preventing industrial war, and of securing and preserving industrial peace.

The following table shows the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department has been sought under the Conciliation Act, and the result of the settlement effected in each case:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II. A. R.—No. 1.

TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, under Conciliation Act,
1900, during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Valleyfield, Que....	Cotton mills, Montreal Cotton Co.	Dismissal of employee.. .. .	150	Oct. 17, 1901	Oct. 26, 1901	Oct. 27, 1901	Dismissed employee and strikers reinstated after apology of former and agreement by latter to make efforts at conciliation before striking in future.
Rossland, B.C.....	LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines (gold and copper).	Refusal of company to concede increase in wages and to recognize union, also sympathy with strikers at Northport, U.S.	1,000	July 11, 1901	Oct. 31, 1901	.....	LeRoi Company claimed mines to be in full operation and therefore no need of settlement. Manager of War Eagle and Centre Star mines stated companies able to operate mines when desired—no settlement necessary.
South Wellington, B.C.	Alexandria mines (coal).	Alleged breach of agreement between miners and company on prices paid for stringing timbers	260	Nov. 25, 1901	Nov. 28, 1901	Nov. 29, 1901	Original contracts cancelled and agreement satisfactory to both parties substituted.
Montreal, Que.....	Cigar manufacture, 10 local cigar manufacturing factories.	Refusal of employers to concede to union's demand for a revision of the wage scale.	650	Apr. 19, 1901	Dec. 7, 1901	.....	Employers claimed to have filled places of strikers and not to be affected any longer by strike.
Toronto, Ont.....	Piano-makers (five firms).	Refusal of Piano Manufacturers' Association to grant demand of Woodworkers Council to change wage scale, abolish contract system and recognize union.	450	Dec. 23, 1901	Dec. 28, 1901	Dec. 30, 1901	Terms not made public but included increase in wages and reduction of hours, but not recognition of union.
Toronto, Ont.....	Stove Mounters, Gurney Foundry Co.	Refusal of company to promote two apprentices to the rank of journey-men and recognize them as members of union.	22	Jan. 21, 1902	Feb. 4, 1902	.....	Company claim to have reduced its working staff and filled vacancies caused by strike with outside men.
Berlin, Ont	Furniture manufacturing, Lippert & Co.	Refusal of company to dismiss employee objectionable to union.	40	Mar. 13, 1902	Mar. 17, 1902	Mar. 22, 1902	Terms not made public but employee in question retained and other strikers reinstated.

TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Halifax, N.S.....	Nine steamship companies and 16 merchants.	Refusal of employers to concede demands of longshoremen for increased wages and other conditions, and sympathy of coopers, fish handlers and coal heavers.	1,200	Apl. 2, 1902	Apl. 8, 1902	Apl. 11, 1902	Agreement governing conditions of employment including increase in rates of wages, also provision for prevention of future strikes or lock-outs, signed by both parties.
Port Burwell, Ont....	Wharf builders, Public Works Dept. of Dominion Govt.	Misunderstanding as to increase of wages.	30	May 31, 1902	June 2, 1902	June 3, 1902	Employees returned to work on explanation being made of exact nature of increased wages granted. Company claimed to be unaffected by strike and therefore had nothing to settle.
Winnipeg, Man.....	Canadian Northern Railway Company.	Alleged refusal of company to receive a committee of union and to grant conditions of schedule submitted.	36	May 16, 1902	May 27, 1902	.....	Company agreed with conciliator to abolish objectionable conditions in contracts but would not reduce hours. Strikers refused to accept these terms at time of intervention, June 22, but finally accepted them on June 26.
Louiseville, Que....	Saw mills, Tourville Lumber Co.	Refusal of company to reduce hours of labour and to abolish conditions in contracts with their employees.	230	June 16, 1902	June 19, 1902	.....

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch, as carried on during the year, is divisible into three parts :—

1. The preparation of schedules of current rates of wages for insertion in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, and of other conditions to be inserted in the same for the protection of the employees of contractors on public contract work.

2. The investigation of complaints concerning the non-payment by contractors of the rates of wages current in the localities where work is being performed or a minimum wage equal to that fixed in the schedules inserted in their contracts, or the non-performance by them of other conditions in regard to sub-letting, hours of labour, &c.

3. Correspondence in respect to all inquiries concerning the nature of the conditions under which work is being performed in different localities, inquiries as to current rates in these localities, &c.

The Preparation of Fair Wages Schedules.

The practice adopted by the department, during the fiscal year 1900-1, in the preparation of fair wage schedules has been continued through the past year. The department of the government about to invite tenders for a contract, in which it was intended to insert a fair wages schedule, has forwarded a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers has thereupon been sent to the locality in which the work was to be performed to ascertain the rates of wages and hours current in the locality for workmen belonging to the several classes likely to be engaged in the construction of the work in question. The officer has then prepared a schedule on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, setting forth what might be considered a fair basis of minimum wage payment to be made to the several classes of labour. The schedule has subsequently been transmitted by the Department of Labour to the department requesting it for incorporation among the terms and conditions of the proposed contract. In this way tenderers have been acquainted in advance with the minimum rates of wages which they were expected to pay to their workmen. On the execution of the contracts, copies of the schedules have in many instances been published in the *Labour Gazette*.

It will be seen from a comparison of the lists of contracts containing fair wages schedules with the list published in the first annual report of the department, that the number of departments of the government for which schedules have been prepared during the past year has increased.

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In some cases a more effective and convenient means of carrying out the purpose of the fair wages resolution passed by the House* has been for the department seeking tenders to require of persons tendering a statement of the rates of wages which they were actually paying to the several classes of labour in their employ, and a statement of the rates which they would guarantee to pay to all persons who might be engaged upon the contract work in the event of their tenders being accepted. Where this practice has been followed the rates certified to by persons tendering have been submitted to the Department of Labour for investigation and approval. Where they have been found to constitute a fair minimum wage for the classes of labour specified, regard being had to the locality in which the work has to be performed, the Department of Labour has certified its approval of the rates and the tender has then been considered and approved or rejected on other grounds, by the department which had called for it. Where the rates were regarded as unfair the Department of Labour has itself specified a minimum rate and the tenderer has been informed that until an agreement was made securing payment to the workmen in accordance with the rates specified by the Department of Labour, the tender would not receive consideration. In one instance a firm tendering for a contract in the Post Office Department lost the contract because of a refusal to enter into an agreement to pay its employees in accordance with the rates specified as fair.

Contracts Containing Fair Wages and Other Conditions.

The following is a complete list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, during the fiscal year 1901-2, which contained clauses framed with a view to carrying out the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, together with the conditions inserted.

Department of Public Works.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works :—

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to

*On March 17, 1900, the following resolution was passed by the House of Commons :—That it be resolved, that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grants of Dominion public funds.

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enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following :

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following rate per
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)	

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the Minister, or any officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piecework.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work,

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for

*See current numbers of the *Labour Gazette* for particulars as to fair wages schedules inserted.

the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proofs of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 2.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works during the Year ending June 30, 1902, containing fair wage schedules and above cited conditions for the protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1901.			\$ cts.
June 18....	New London, P.E.I.....	Repairs to portion of breakwater, &c.....	5,493 00
" 25....	Deseronto, Ont.....	Construction of a post office, &c., building....	25,678 00
" 25....	Sorel, P.Q.....	High level dock and dredging.....	255,632 43
" 29....	Gravel Vallée, P.Q.....	Landing pier.....	53,900 00
July 2....	St. John, N.B.....	Immigration building.....	20,685 00
" 9....	Sussex, N.B.....	Armoury.....	4,537 97
" 10....	Rapides des Joachims, P.Q.....	Stone piers and abutments.....	8,950 00
" 11....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Heating apparatus, public building..	1,711 00
" 12....	Coles Point, N.B.....	Public wharf.....	27,007 00
" 13....	Rapides des Joachims, P.Q.....	Iron superstructure of highway bridge.....	9,967 50
Aug. 3....	Grande Anse, N.B.....	Extension of breakwater.....	10,900 00
Oct. 22....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Military store heating apparatus.....	2,950 00
" 31....	Granby, P.Q.....	Post office, &c., building.....	14,987 00
1902.			
April 16...	Halifax, N.S.....	Custom House.....	250,000 00
May 14....	Depot Harbour, Ont.....	Rip-rap foundation and addition... ..	190,000 00
" 21....	Toronto, Ont.....	Postal station "C".....	23,925 00
" 27....	Quebec, Que.....	Artillery workshop.....	26,981 00
June 10...	Three Rivers, P.Q.....	Dock, icebreaker and dredging.....	250,500 00

Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1902 :—

No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any foreman or workman, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, in or about

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the said works, shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour, or for the hire of teams, respectively, in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

The number of working hours for foreman or workmen in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar classes of work or service in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 3.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, containing above-cited fair-wages and other conditions for protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1901.			\$ cts.
July 11..	Intercolonial Railway.....	Erect passenger station at Lévis, Que..	37,000 60
" 2..	" "	Deliver 2 turntables	Schedule rates.
" 27..	" "	Erect freight shed at St. François, Que.	507 00
" 27..	" "	Remodel station and erect freight shed at St. Pierre, Que.....	725 00
" 2..	" "	Dredging and rock excavation at Pt. Tupper and Mulgrave, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
Aug. 20..	" "	Construct coal shed and trestle at Stellarton, N.S.....	7,439 00
" 31..	" "	Paint freight shed at St. John, N.B....	6c. per sq. yd.
" 24..	" "	Erect addition to freight shed at Campbellton, N.B.	695 00
" 24..	" "	Construct 12 additional stalls at Sydney, C.B.....	38,337 00
Oct. 1..	" "	Erect bridges at Nash's Creek, Millstream, Westchester, Bathurst, Eel River, Campbellton, Metapedia and St. Eloi	Schedule rates.
" 1..	" "	Construct 6 through Pratt trusses for Miramichi bridge, and remove old span.....	"
Sept. 11..	" "	Excavating and pipe laying at Pt. Tupper, C.B.....	"
Oct. 9..	" "	Remodel and enlarge present station at Denmark, N.S.....	762 00
" 1..	" "	Erect bridges at Bathurst, Nash's Creek, Sayabec, Petite Roche, New Mills, Assametquaghan and St. Fabien.....	Schedule rates.
" 21..	" "	Erect station and freight shed at Trois Pistoles, Que.....	3,900 00
Nov. 11..	" "	Erect station and freight shed at Chaudière Junction.....	10,000 00
" 15..	" "	Erect station and dwelling at St. Octave, Que.....	4,000 00
" 12..	" "	Erect section house at Millstream, Que.	1,200 00
" 12..	" "	Supply 6 steel roof trusses for Moncton power house.....	3.48c. per lb.
Dec. 11..	" "	Extend wharf and freight shed at Pictou, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
Nov. 30..	" "	Erect section house at Rivière du Chêne, Qué.....	1,495 00
1902.			
Feb. 4..	" "	Remodel station at Halifax, N.S.....	50,000 00
Mar. 8..	" "	Lay water pipes at Chaudière Junction	Schedule rates.
Apr. 14..	" "	Move freight shed at St. André and construct addition thereto.....	475 00

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
1901.			
Aug. 15..	Prince Edward Island Railway... ..	Change in location to shorten main line between Charlottetown and Summerside, near Blueshanks.	Schedule rates.
1902.			
May 12..	" "	Extending a former contract to cover same class of work upon balance of Murray Harbour Branch.....	"
1901.			
Nov. 18..	Chambly Canal.....	Construct pipe sewer in St. Johns, Que.	"
1902.			
Feb. 10..	"	Construct Syphon Culvert in Parish of St. Johns, Que.....	"
1901.			
Nov. 6..	Cornwall Canal.....	Construct switch houses.....	200.00 each.
1902.			
Feb. 8..	"	Widen north bank of Canal E. of Pitt St., Cornwall, Ont	Schedule rates.
May 20..	"	Mechanism for operating locks, &c., of canal	42,466 00
Feb. 3..	Galops Canal.. ..	Erect toll house at upper entrance.....	1,200 00
1901.			
Aug. 15..	Lachine Canal.....	Paying of Mill St., Montreal.....	Schedule rates.
Oct. 26..	"	Supply and install electric plant for new power house at Côte St. Paul...	"
" 8..	Rideau Canal.	Erect bridge across canal near Village of Manotick, Ont.....	3,840 00
Nov. 30..	"	Construct boiler for dredge 'Rideau'..	800 00
July 8..	Soulanges Canal	Construct protection dock at Cascades Point, Que.	Schedule rates.
Sept. 30..	"	Work at Bissonnette Gully (Sec. No. 3)	"
Nov. 5..	"	Repairs to public road (Sec. No. 3).....	"
Sept. 23..	"	Erect a cabin on each of the 5 bridges over canal.	223.00 each.
Nov. 8..	Trent Canal	Construct dam on Otonabee River.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
Feb. 19..	"	Erect 5 bridges over canal.....	20,350 00
1901.			
Sept. 12..	Welland Canal.....	Dredging portion of summit level between Thorold and Port Colborne....	65c. per cu. yd.
Oct. 26..	"	Deepen rock cut on summit level between Port Colborne and Humberstone	2.75 per cu. yd.
Nov. 5..	"	Rebuild dam and bridge at Dunnville, Ont.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
Jan. 31..	"	Erect bridge on Marlatt's site, Old Canal.....	8,000 00
Apl. 18..	"	Build 4 steel valves for regulating weir at Pt. Colborne... ..	Schedule rates.
" 30..	"	Construct substructure of Bridge at Marlatt's Crossing, Old Canal.....	"

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following clauses, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1902:—

That the party of the first part shall not in any way dispose of, sub-let or relet any portion of the work embraced in this contract, except the procuring of materials.

If the part of the first part fail at any time in paying the salaries or wages of any person employed by him, upon or in respect of the said works or any of them, and any part of such salary be twelve days in arrears, or if there be due to any such person twelve days' wages or salary, the party of the second part or any person appointed by him to inspect the work, may notify the part of the first part to pay such salary or wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment, or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such person, then His Majesty may pay to such person salary or wages from any date to any date and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the part of the first part, and the part of the first part covenants with His Majesty to repay at once any and every sum so paid.

The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate af wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 4.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1902, containing fair wages clauses above cited, and fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1901.			\$ cts.
Oct. 15...	Wolfville, N.S.....	Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on the East Pier.....	450 00
" 17...	Brocton Point, Vancouver, B.C.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse and keeper's dwelling.....	1,820 00
" 18...	Long Point, Ont.....	Construction of life-boat house, kitchen and platform	1,290 00
1902.			
Jan. 15...	Port Hood, N.S.....	Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings.....	3,489 00
Feb. 1....	Cape Croker, Ont.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse and fog-alarm building, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings	3,559 00
March 17..	St. Roch, Que.....	Construction of a pier foundation for a lighthouse at lower end of Traverse in St. Lawrence River.....	80,500 00
April 15..	Buctouche, N.B.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling, with outbuildings on Southern Extremity of Buctouche sand bar	1,289 00
" 25..	Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten, Ont.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and outbuildings	2,570

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1902.			\$ cts.
May 15...	Boularderie, N.S.....	Construction of two wooden range light towers on Duffus Point, at entrance to Great Bras-d'Or, C.B.....	1,500 00
June 6...	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Construction of two wooden range light buildings on Stribling Point, St. Joseph Island, below Sault Ste. Marie.....	995 00
" 10...	Lower Caraquet, N.B.....	Construction of two wooden range light towers	725 00
" 25...	Sydney, C.B.	Construction of a wooden wing as an addition to Marine Hospital at Sydney.....	5,997 00

Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department was the first department of the government to insert in its contracts clauses for the suppression of the sweating system. Such clauses were in fact inserted by that department before the passing of the fair wages resolution by the House of Commons in March, 1900. During the fiscal year 1901-2, articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year 1900-1. All of these contracts have been subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and the securing of the payment to working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

After the return of the Honourable the Postmaster General from Australia in October, 1901, he directed that not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished the department, care should be taken to ensure that the persons furnishing these supplies paid their employees fair wages, and had their work performed under fair conditions. As a consequence, the list of supplies furnished to the department during the fiscal year 1901-2, subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system, contains not only such as were obtained under contract, but such also as were obtained by direct purchase.

During the year the department had occasion to call for tenders for the making up of official uniforms for letter carriers, mail transfer agents and mail porters. The methods adopted to ensure the carrying out of the fair wages policy in regard to this work serve to indicate the practice of the Post Office Department with respect to its contracts generally. The conditions and specifications for the making up of official uniforms contained the following clauses, which appear as part of a communication sent by the Controller of Postal Stores to the parties tendering:—

7. The classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up of the garments mentioned in this contract, the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons included in these classes and the maximum number of hours constituting the work day of such persons, shall be set forth in the blank form for this purpose appearing in the 'Tender for making up official uniforms for the Post office Department' herewith. The conditions as to wages and hours therein set forth to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour as fair rates for the classes of labour mentioned in your locality.

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8. The account of the Contractor or Contractors, when rendered, is to be accompanied by a statement, duly attested by a Statutory Declaration, made out as required by the 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of each of which is hereto attached.

The blank form referred to as appearing in the tender, and of which it is stated that the conditions therein are to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour, is the following:—

The schedule below contains a list of all the classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up the garments mentioned above, and (I or We) agree to pay to all persons included in the classes of labour named a rate of wages not less than the rate set forth opposite the name of the class to which they belong, and that a day's work of such employees shall not extend beyond the number of hours given in said schedule as the rate governing the class to which they belong:—

Classes of Labour to be Employed on the work of this Contract.	Male or Female.	Minimum rate of Wages to be paid per day.		Maximum Hours of Work per Day.
		\$	cts.	
.....
.....
.....
.....

The following is the form of statutory declaration referred to as required to be submitted with the account of the contractor or contractors when rendered :

Dominion of Canada,

Province of.....

County of.....

To Wit :

(To be filled in as required and forwarded with all accounts rendered for work performed for the Post Office Department.)

In the matter of the Contract for.. ..
entered into between the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of
Canada, and.. ..
(I or We) of.. ..
occupation.. ..
do solemnly declare that :

(I or We).have complied with the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the payment of fair wages, the working fair hours, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions in regard to all workmen employed by me (or us) in the execution of this Contract.

The classes of labour employed and the minimum rates of wages paid to and hours worked by persons belonging to and of the respective classes by (Me or Us) are as follows :

Classes of Labour.	Male or Female.	Minimum Rate of Wages per day.	Maximum Hours per day.	Amount (if any) unpaid for Wages.

And (I or We) make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the 'Canada Evidence Act, 1893.'

.....

Declared before me at.. .. }
in the County of.. .. }
this.. .. day of.. .. }
A.D., 1901.

Justice of the Peace,
Commissioner for taking oaths,
or Notary Public.
(As the case may be.)

.....
Signature of Contractor (or Contractors).

.....

The following is a copy of the general 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of which is sent to each individual or firm making a tender:

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE 'SWEATING' SYSTEM.

With a view to suppressing the 'Sweating' System and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contracts for.. .. shall be subject to the following regulations and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required.. ..

Clause 1.—All.. .. included in the said contract shall be made up in the Contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such.. .. shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and sub-letting of the Contract or of any of the work to be performed under the Contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the Contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to.. .. under the Contract, and if the amount earned by the Contractor.. .. under the Contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the Contractor in any action,

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suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the Contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the Contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting.....shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the Contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If this condition is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said Contract, and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said Contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the Contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until..... shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of..... claim for payment a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said Contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the Contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said Contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Clause 7.—No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

Clause 8.—The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The working men and working women employed in the performance of the said Contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

Post Office Department, Canada.
Ottawa.

A perusal of the above conditions will suggest that in some cases there might be, owing to the custom of the trade, a necessity of waiving certain of the provisions made. Where, however, a party tendering was unable to subscribe to all the terms set out in the regulations, his objection was made a matter of special reference to the Department of Labour for investigation by its fair wage officers, and, upon their report, permission was given for the carrying on of the work under conditions specially approved, by way of exception, regard being had to the custom of the trade and the locality in which the work was being performed.

Wherever possible the Department of Labour has prepared in advance schedules which were inserted as part of the conditions governing the tenders for any supplies of the Post Office Department, and where it was not possible to have the schedule prepared in advance, the rates, as set forth by the tenderers themselves, were submitted to the department for its approval. In case of supplies furnished by contract, purchase or agreement, and for which tenders had not been asked, the parties furnishing the same were required to submit with their account a statement of the rates of wages, hours and other conditions governing those in their employ who had been engaged upon the work of manufacturing any of the articles supplied, and this statement was made subject to the approval of the Department of Labour before payment was made by the Post Office Department of the accounts rendered.

The following is a list of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1901-02, either under contract containing the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system above cited, or supplies in regard to which the parties rendering their accounts were obliged to submit a schedule of wages, hours, &c., for the approval of the Department of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 5.

LIST of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1901-02, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Orders.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps ; also type and brass crown seals.	\$ 6,998 11
Making and repairing ruber dating and other hand stamps and types.....	158 17
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; also wooden boxes and stamping ink.....	6,755 93
Supplying and repairing post office scales.....	946 75
Supplying mail bags.....	13,158 94
Repairing mail bags.....	9,047 01
Repairing mail locks and keys ; also other mail bag fastenings and fittings.....	5,081 20
Supplying and repairing letter and newspaper and parcel boxes ; also mail clerks' boxes.....	2,760 08
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	222 60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	12,735 12

Department of Militia and Defence.

The contracts under which all military clothing has been supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence since December, 1898, were entered into on the 8th December, 1898, and 10th January, 1899, respectively. These contracts have since been continued from year to year upon the same terms and conditions for the suppression of the sweating system as were inserted in the contracts and agreed to by the contractors at the time of their execution. The supplies furnished to the Department of Militia and Defence under these contracts during the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to \$119,814.51 and \$82,497.73, respectively, or a total of \$202,312.24.

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The following is a copy of the conditions framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution and incorporated in and made part of the contracts above referred to, under which military clothing supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence during the past fiscal year has been made.

With a view to the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provision of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

Investigation of Complaints as to Non-Payment of Current Rates of Wages or Non-Performance of Other Conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1901-2, seventeen complaints as to the non-payment of current rates of wages, or the non-performance by contractors of other conditions mentioned in their contracts, were made the subject of special investigation by the department. The practice adopted in regard to these complaints has been as follows: Where a complaint has first been received by the Department of Labour, the department of the government affected has been informed of the nature of the complaint, and if it has been found to be of a kind that could be settled forthwith by that department, or demanded a special investigation, the Department of Labour, at the request of the department affected, has caused a special investigation to be made. One of the fair wages officers has been sent, if necessary, to the locality from which the complaint came, and has there conducted a special investigation. His report has then been submitted to the Minister of Labour, and subsequently transferred along with the recommendation of the department to the department of the government which awarded the contract, or had charge of the work. The latter department has then taken such action as has been deemed expedient.

The following table will show the nature of the more important investigations which have been made by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the year ending June 30, 1902, the nature of the claims presented, the departments of the government affected, and the disposition made of these claims.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II.A.R., No. 6.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officers during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Result of investigation.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.					
1900.					
Oct. 7	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claim for wages due as foreman.....	Report containing affidavits on both sides submitted to Department of Public Works. Claim reported well founded.	Amount of claim recovered from contractor on legal proceedings being threatened.
April 23	"	"	Claim of joiner for \$25.87, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Paid by contractor.
" 23	"	"	Claim of joiner for \$22.86, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	" " " "	" "
May 16	"	"	Claim of joiner for \$102.28, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Claim not allowed by Department of Public Works.
1901.					
Feb. 23	Rivière-à-Pierre, Q. (Quebec Br.)	Railways and Canals.	Government interference asked because of lock-out due to wages dispute on work subsidized by government.	Lock-out terminated during investigation.	No action necessary.
April 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	Public Works.	Claim of a workman on wharf at Hull for difference due on wages received and wages according to schedule inserted in contract.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	April 23, 1902. Amount of claim, \$8.38, paid in full by contractor to Deputy Minister of Labour and by him to complainant.
" —	"	"	Claim for wages due on work performed at Hull wharf.	" " " "	April 23, 1902. Contractor paid amount \$4.85 to Deputy Minister of Labour and by him paid over to claimant.
" —	"	"	Claim for wages due on work performed at Hull wharf.	" " " "	* Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
July 8	Quebec, (Citadel).	Militia and Defence.	Alleged sub-contracting of work on city walls and requirement to work more than current number of hours.	Investigation made by Fair Wages Officer.	Sept. 3. On recommendation of Department of Labour the Department of Militia and Defence instructed superintendent of works to obtain stone from contractor direct.
Aug. 23	"	"	Alleged non-payment by contractor of current wages to carpenters and joiners.	" " " "	Sept. 30. Department of Militia and Defence notified by Minister of Labour and asked to adjust.

* August 25, 1902. Contractor paid amount \$13.02 to Deputy Minister of Labour, who forwarded it to complainant on the same day.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officer during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Result of investigation.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.					
1901.					
July 25	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Alleged non payment according to scheduled rates, labourers receiving only \$2.50 per day of 8 hours. Current rates alleged to be \$3.00.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Aug. 6, 1901. Contractor notified by Department of Public Works on recommendation of Department of Labour to pay builders labourers at rate of \$3 per day of 8 hours.
Aug. 16	Hochelega, Que. (Post Office).	"	Alleged non payment by contractor of rates of wages specified in schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Sept. 19, 1901. Contractor paid amount due to men \$21.50 and agreed to pay schedule rates in future.
Sept. 27	London, Ont. (Customs Building).	"	Alleged non payment of wages according to schedule.	Investigation showed no schedule included in contract.	Oct. 14, 1901. Department of Public Works requested by Department of Labour to see that current rates were paid.
Oct. 29	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	"	"	Investigation showed claim well founded and payment recommended.	Nov. 22. Amount paid to complainant by contractor.
" 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	"	Non payment of wages due for services as foreman.	" " "	+ Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
1902.					
Feb. 11	Quebec, Que. (Cart-ridge Factory).	Militia and Defence.	Alleged sub-contracting of part of contract...	Report made to Department of Militia and Defence.	March 4. Contractor required by Department of Militia and Defence on report of Department of Labour to perform work directly and end sub-contracting.
Feb. 27	Kingston, Ont. (Govern. dredge).	Public Works.	Request that union conditions be complied with.	.....	March 4. Investigation made by Department of Public Works. No action necessary.
Mar. 8	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores Building).	"	Claim for \$5.85 difference between rates paid and schedule rates.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	† Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 22	Sorel, Que. (Ship-yard).	"	Alleged difference between caulkers and carpenters wages.	Investigation showed difference due to difference in current rates at different items.	April 7. No action necessary.
" 25	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores).	"	Claim for wages alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman.	Investigation showed claim unfounded.	April 8. Claim disallowed.

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April 7	Toronto, Ont.....	Militia and Defence.	Alleged excessive charges of plumbers and labourers at Toronto.	Investigation showed charges to be excessive.	April. 11. Current rates supplied Department of Militia and Defence. No action necessary.
April 20	Montreal, Que. (Lachine Canal).	Railways and Canals.	Non-recognition of union by contractor and non-payment of union wages.	Complaint referred April 23rd to Department of Railways and Canals.	
May 9	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" "	Non payment of current rates of wages.	Necessary particulars not furnished by complainant.	" "
June 2	Nelson, B.C. (Armoury).	" "	Alleged employment of alien workmen.....	Report made to Department of Public Works.	June 17. Contractor required to comply with requirements of Alien Labour Act.
" 12	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" "	Claim for \$213.08 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	.....	Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 12	" " "	" "	Claim for \$211.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	.....	" "
" 19	" " "	" "	Claim for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for blacksmiths.	.....	" "

† Balance \$44.20 paid complainant on 15th July, 1902, by clerk of Department of Public Works, and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.

‡ Amount due paid complainant by Department of Public Works on 15th July, 1902.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

From the preceding table it will be seen that, at the commencement of the fiscal year, there were in all seven complaints, the investigation of which had been made or begun during the preceding fiscal year, but of which a final disposition was not made until the past year. All of these complaints were concerning wages alleged to be due for work performed, and in every instance the complaint on investigation was shown to be well-founded, and the contractor obliged, in consequence of the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to make a settlement with the workmen of the outstanding amounts. In three cases the amount of the claim was paid over by the contractor to the Deputy Minister of Labour, and by him forwarded to the complainants. In three other cases the amounts claimed were deducted by the Deputy Minister of the department, which had the awarding of the contract, from funds due the contractor, and were subsequently paid by the Deputy Minister of that department to the persons whose complaints were shown to be well founded in the report of the officers of the Department of Labour. In one case, the contractor, upon the direction of both the Department of Labour and the department which awarded the contract, paid over the amount in full to the complainant.

Of the complaints which were received during the past year, six had reference to work being carried on in Nelson, B.C., and two to work that was being carried on in Ottawa, Ont. Of the remaining complaints, nine were in the province of Quebec, in the following cities: St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Rivière à Pierre; and three in the province of Ontario, in the cities of London, Kingston and Toronto, respectively. Of the total number, eleven were in reference to the alleged non-payment of wages, either according to schedule or current rates; two had reference to claims for wages alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman; one was a complaint as to the alleged employment of alien workmen; one to an alleged difference between the wages of men engaged in similar classes of employment; two as to non-compliance with union conditions, and two to alleged sub-contracting. In five cases the claims having reference to non-payment of schedule or current rates of wages were shown to have been well-founded, and the contractor was thereupon required to pay the schedule rates, and to make good the amounts due on services already performed, but not paid, in accordance with the special rates. In three cases it was shown that the claims were not well founded, and they were disallowed, either on the recommendation of the Department of Labour, or by the Minister of the department which had awarded the contract. In five cases the investigation showed that no action was necessary. There was only one claim outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparing the fiscal year, 1901-02, with the fiscal year, 1900-01, as to the number of complaints received by the department of alleged non-compliance by contractors with conditions for the protection of workmen inserted in their schedules, it will be seen that the number was considerably less during the past year, there being little more than about one-third as many as during the previous year. It is to be observed, however, that over one-half of the complaints received during the fiscal year, 1900-1, were made against one contractor, who was complained of only once during the past year. On the other hand, of the eleven complaints received during the past year, four were against one contractor. The small number of complaints would appear to indicate that the action of the government in enforcing the carrying out of the conditions inserted in

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its contracts in respect of fair wages, &c., has had a tendency to lead contractors to respect their contractual obligations to the government.

Inquiries and Correspondence.

As was the case during the previous year, the department has continued to receive inquiries from individuals and public bodies in regard to conditions governing public work which was being performed in different localities. In many cases it has been possible to answer these inquiries from the schedules or other information given in the columns of the *Labour Gazette*, but many inquiries have had to be made the subject of special investigation, or of considerable correspondence between the Department of Labour and other departments of the government, before the information asked for could be obtained.

IV. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the department has made special efforts to increase its collection of reports and other documents having to do with industrial and labour conditions in Canada and other countries, and to improve in various ways its library of labour literature. An important work in this connection has been the classification of the reports and other documents gathered by the department during the past and previous fiscal year, and the preparation of a reference catalogue.

There are three main divisions in the library, one containing publications of labour departments and bureaus of labour statistics; a second, other publications relating to labour (excepting trade and labour journals), and the third, trade and labour journals. Among the publications of labour departments and bureaus of labour statistics is included an all but complete file of the publications of the Labour Department of the United Kingdom and of the Department of Labour of the United States; a large number of annual and special reports published by the state bureaus of labour statistics of the several states of the American Union; publications of the Austrian government in regard to labour; publications of the *Office du travail*, Belgium, and the *Ministère de l'Industrie et du travail*, France, and many of the most important publications of the labour departments of the governments of New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia; also the publications of the Labour Department, Canada, and of the Bureau of Labour of Ontario. In constituting this part of the library, the department has made special efforts to secure as complete a set as possible of all official documents published by all existing labour departments and bureaus. In some cases it has been impossible to secure old reports, but on the whole, a very satisfactory collection has been secured. Arrangements, moreover, have been made with the several bureaus and departments which have already supplied certain of their publications, for copies of all future publications as issued. Such as were received in accordance with this arrangement during the year have been noticed or reviewed in the current numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, so that their existence and the nature of their contents could thereby be made known to the interested public in this country.

In its library collection of other publications relating to labour, the department has sought to obtain as many reports and other original documents having a bearing on labour and industrial conditions in the Dominion as possible. The collection includes publications of the Dominion government, of the several provincial governments, boards of trade reports, publications of trade unions and other labour organizations and other than official publications containing statistical and descriptive information concerning the resources of and industrial, commercial and labour conditions in the Dominion. Among the publications of the Dominion government are contained reports of several commissions affecting labour. There are also included similar publications of the governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States, and other publications in those countries, and France and Switzerland in regard to the conditions of labour and kindred topics.

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The collection of trade and labour journals includes an almost complete set of the current publications issued as the official journals of labour organizations publishing such, the more important trade journals of the Dominion, and other periodicals.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance to the Dominion of having a collection of documents of this kind available for purposes of immediate reference, and constituting a store of useful literature for purposes of historical or other research.

Published herewith is a catalogue of the reports and other documents contained in the library of the department.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS
CONTAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND
BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The ‘Labour Gazette’—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly :

	Year.
Volume 1, May to December..	1893
“ 2, for year..	1894
“ 3 “	1895
“ 4 “	1896
“ 5 “	1897
“ 6 “	1898
“ 7 “	1899
“ 8 “	1900
“ 9 “	1901
“ 10, January to June..	1902

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annual Reports of Labour Department Board of Trade :

First annual.. . . . .(With abstract of labour statistics).	1893-1894
Second annual..“ “ ..	1894-1895
Third annual..“ “ ..	1895-1896
Fourth annual..“ “ ..	1896-1897
Fifth annual..	1898
Sixth annual..	1899
Seventh annual..	1900.

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Trade Unions :

First report on..	1887
Second "	1888
Third "	1889
Fourth "	1889-1890
Fifth "	1891
Sixth "	1892
Seventh "	1893
Eighth "	1894-1895
Ninth "	1896
Tenth "	1897
Eleventh "	1898
Twelfth "	1899
Thirteenth "	1900

Unemployed :

Report on agencies and methods for dealing with the unemployed..	1893
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Women, Girls and Children, Employment of :

Statistics on employment of women and girls..	1894
Changes in employment of women and girls in industrial centres (part 1)..	1898
Employment of children leaving school (Upper standards), Return of House of Commons of April 28, 1898..	1898
Money wages of indoor domestic servants..	1899

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(a) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 1, November, 1895, to November..	1896
" 2..	1897
" 3..	1898
" 4..	1899
" 5..	1900
" 6..	1901
" 7, January to July..	1902

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annual Reports :

First annual, Industrial depressions..	1885-1886
Third annual, Convict labour..	1886
Third annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (January 1, 1886, to Decem- ber 31, 1886)..	1887
Fourth annual, Working women in large cities..	1888

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Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Ninth Biennial Report (Franchises and taxation)...	1896
Tenth Biennial Report...	1898
Eleventh Biennial Report...	1900

Annual Coal Reports.

Statistics of coal in Illinois, (a supplemental report of the State Bureau of Labour Statistics, containing annual reports of the State Inspector of Mines)...	1889
Seventeenth annual report, concerning coal in Illinois, (containing fifteenth annual report of the State Inspector of Mines)...	1898
Eighteenth annual coal report, (containing first annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices)...	1899
Nineteenth annual coal report, (with second annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices)...	1900
Twentieth annual coal report, (with third annual report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices)...	1901

Free Employment Offices.

First annual report, (with eighteenth coal report)...	1899
Second annual report, (with nineteenth coal report)...	1900
Third annual report, (with twentieth coal report)...	1901

Labour Laws of the State of Illinois.

As amended and in force on and after July 1, 1899...	1899
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Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Third Biennial Report...	1888-1889
Fifth Biennial Report...	1892-1893
Sixth Biennial Report...	1894-1895
Seventh Biennial Report...	1895-1896
Eighth Biennial Report...	1897-1898
Ninth Biennial Report...	1900

Indiana—Bureau of Statistics :

Bulletin No. 11—Organized labour in 1899, March...	1900
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Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry :

Annual Reports.

Fourteenth annual report...	1898
Fifteenth annual report...	1899
Sixteenth annual report...	1900

Louisiana—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

Annual Reports.

First annual report...	1901
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Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Fifteenth annual report...	1901
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Maryland—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second Biennial Report..	1886-1887
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Annual Reports.

First annual report..	1893
Second annual report..	1894
Fifth annual report..	1896
Sixth annual report..	1897
Seventh annual report..	1898
Eighth annual report..	1899
Ninth annual report..	1900
Tenth annual report..	1901

Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics for Labour :

(a) Monthly Journal.

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

(From No. 10, April, 1899, to No. 22, May, 1902.)

(b) Annual and Special Report.

Annual Reports.

Seventeenth annual report..	1886
Eighteenth annual report..	1887
Nineteenth annual report..	1888
Twentieth annual report..	1889
Twenty-second annual report..	1891
Twenty-third annual report..	1892
Twenty-fourth annual report..	1893
Twenty-fifth annual report..	1894
Twenty-sixth annual report..	1895
Twenty-seventh annual report..	1896
Twenty-eighth annual report..	1897
Twenty-ninth annual report..	1898
Thirtieth annual report..	1899
Thirty-first annual report..	1900
Index to reports twenty years, 1870 to 1889.	

Massachusetts Census for 1895 :

Population and Social Statistics..	Vols. I., II., III., IV.
Manufactures..	Vol. V.
The Fisheries, Commerce and Agriculture..	Vol. VI.
Social Statistics and general summaries..	Vol. VII.

Prices :

Graded prices, (from 31st annual report)..	1900
Prices and cost of living, 1872, 1881, 1897 and 1902, (from 32nd annual report)..	
Insurance of Workingmen, (from 31st annual report)..	1901
A manual of distributive co-operation prepared by Carroll D. Wright..	1885

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Massachusetts—Report of Statistics for Labour—*Concluded.**Manufactures :*

Statistics of Manufactures, Massachusetts..	1888
“ “ “	1889
“ “ “	1890
“ “ “	1891
“ “ “	1892
“ “ “	1893
“ “ “	1894
“ “ “	1895
“ “ “	1896
“ “ “	1897
“ “ “	1898
“ “ “	1899
“ “ “	1900
“ comparison between 1895 and 1900..	
Reports <i>re</i> Industrial Chronology, (from annual reports)..	1899
“ “ “	1900
“ “ “	1901

Michigan—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twelfth annual report..	1895
Thirteenth annual report..	1896
Fourteenth annual report..	1897
Fifteenth annual report..	1898
Sixteenth annual report..	1899
Seventeenth annual report..	1900
Eighteenth annual report, (with eighth Report on Factory Inspection)..	1901
Nineteenth annual report, (with ninth Report on Factory Inspection)..	1902

Reports on Inspection of Factories.

First annual report..	1894
Second annual report..	1895
Third annual report..	1896
Fourth annual report..	1897
Fifth annual report..	1898
Sixth annual report..	1899
Seventh annual report..	1900
Eighth annual report, (as Appendix and 18th An. Rep. of Bureau)..	1901
Ninth annual report, (as Appendix and 19th An. Rep. of Bureau)....	1902

Minnesota—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Fourth biennial report, (Part II., Factory Inspection)..	1893-1894
Fifth biennial report..	1895-1896
Labour laws of Minnesota as amended by laws of 1899..	1899

Missouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-first annual report..	1899
Twenty-third annual report..	1901

Montana—Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry :

Annual Reports.

First annual report..	1893
Second annual report..	1894
Third annual report..	1895
Fourth annual report..	1896
Fifth annual report..	1897
Sixth annual report..	1898
Seventh annual report..	1900

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second biennial report..	1889-1890
Third biennial report..	1891-1892
Sixth biennial report..	1897-1898
Seventh biennial report..	1899-1900

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-second annual report..	1899
Twenty-third annual report..	1900
Twenty-fourth annual report..	1901

New York—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

Bi-quarterly Journal.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, (bi-quarterly) Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive,—June, 1899 to March, 1902.

Annual Reports.

Eighth annual report, (Part I., General)..	1890
(Part II., Strikes and Boycotts)..	1890
Ninth annual report (Part I., Rates of Wages)..	1891
(Part II., Strikes and Boycotts)..	1891
Tenth annual report (Vol. I., Economic Development for 10 years)..	1892
(Vol. II., Strikes and Boycotts)..	1892
Eleventh annual report (Vol. I., Industrial Census, partial compilation)..	1893
(Vol. II., Effects of the recent and present hard times on manufacturers and their working forces)..	1893
Thirteenth annual report (Vol. I., Progress of organized labour)....	1895
(Vol. II., Investigation of Bakeshops)....	1895
Fourteenth annual report (Progress of business in the productive industries of the State of New York for 5 years)..	1896
Fifteenth annual report, (Economic conditions of organized labour)..	1897
Sixteenth annual report..	1898
Seventeenth annual report..	1899

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Third biennial report..	1900
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North Dakota—Department of Agriculture and Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Sixth biennial report..	1900
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North Carolina—Bureau of Labour Statistics (and Printing since 1898) :

Annual Reports.

First annual report..	1887
Second annual report..	1888
Third annual report..	1889
Seventh annual report..	1893
Eighth annual report..	1894
Ninth annual report..	1895
Tenth annual report..	1896
Eleventh annual report, (with first annual report Inspector of Mines)..	1897
Twelfth annual report..	1898
Thirteenth annual report..	1899
Fifteenth annual report..	1901

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-third annual report..	1899
Twenty-fourth annual report..	1900
Twenty-fifth annual report..	1901

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-third annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..	1895
Twenty-fourth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..	1896
Twenty-fifth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..	1897
Twenty-sixth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..	1898
Twenty-eighth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..	1900
Legal relations between the employed and their employers in Pennsylvania compared with the relations between them in other States. (Supplement to 28th annual report)..	1901

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Third annual report..	1889
Fourth annual report..	1890
Fifth annual report..	1891
Sixth annual report..	1892
Seventh annual report..	1893
Eighth annual report..	1894
Ninth annual report..	1895
Tenth annual report..	1896
Eleventh annual report..	1897
Twelfth annual report..	1898
Thirteenth annual report..	1899
Fourteenth annual report..	1900

Washington :

Second biennial report of Labour Commissioner... .. 1899-1900

Wisconsin—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second biennial report..	1885-1886
Third biennial report (Wages)..	1887-1888
Fourth biennial report (Building Trades)..	1888-1889
Fifth biennial report..	1891-1892
Sixth biennial report..	1893-1894
Seventh biennial report..	1895-1896
Eighth biennial report..	1897-1898
Labour Laws of Wisconsin, (from 9th biennial report)..	1900
Synopsis of reports of Bureau of Labour..	1900
Child labour..	1900

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, Wien, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900	
Der Arbeiterschutz, bei vergebung Öffentlicher Arbeiten und Leifer- ungen, Wien..	1900
Bericht ober die thatigkeit, K.K. Arbeitsstistischen Amten im Handel- sministerium seit seiner errichtung Bis ende..	1900
Bericht ober die thatigkeit, K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amten im Han- delsministerium seit seiner errichtung Bis ende Wahrend des jahres...	1901
Ergebnisse der in Oesterreich vergenommenen, Gewerbegahlung nach dem stande vom. 1 Juni, 1897, Wien..	1899
Mittheilungen des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes, im Handelsmin- isterium, Wien, 1 heft..	1900
2 "	1902
Protokoll der sechsten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July..	1900
" siebenten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December...	1900
" achten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, February...	1901
" neunten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July..	1901
" zehnten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December..	1901
" elften sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, March..	1902
Sitzungs protokolle des standingen Arbeitsbeirathes, Wien, 1898, 1899, [1900, 1901, 1902	
Protokolle über die conferenz letreffend die Ausgestaltung der arbeit- svermittlungslungs statistics, Wien..	1901
Sociale Rundschau, 1 Jahrgang..	1900
" 2 "	1901
" 3 " No. 1 to 7..	1902
Die Wohlfahrts—Einrishtungen der arbeitgeber zu Gunsten ihrer An- gestellten und Arbeiter in Oesterreich, Wien..	1902
Arbeitszeit verlangerungen (uberstunden) im Jahre 1901 in Fabrik- smassigen Betrieben, Wien..	1902

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L' 'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.'

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail, publiée par l'Office du Travail de la Belgique....	1897
“ “ “ “	1898
“ “ “ “	1899
“ “ “ “	1900
“ “ “ “	1901
“ “ “ “ (January to July)	1902

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail.. .. .	1898
“ “	1899
“ “	1900
Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail.. .. .	1896
“ “	1897
“ “	1898
“ “	1899
“ “	1900
“ “	1901
Assurance contre l'invalidité et la vieillesse en Allemagne.. .. .	1895
L'enseignement professionnel en Allemagne, rapport sur.. .. .	1897
Ecoles techniques en Allemagne, les.. .. .	1898
Industries à domicile, en Belgique, 2 vols, part. I.. .. .	1899
“ “ 2 vols. each of parts II., and III.	1900
Travail du dimanche, rapport sur le, vol. I.. .. .	1896
“ “ vol. II.. .. .	1897
“ “ vol. III.. .. .	1898
“ “ vol. IV.. .. .	1898
“ “ vol. V.. .. .	1896
Travail de nuit.. .. .	1898
Economie sociale.. .. .	1901
Etude sur l'organisation pédagogique des écoles techniques anglaises.	1900
Filatures de lin.. .. .	1902
Moteurs électriques dans les industries à domicile.. .. .	1902
Réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail, projet de loi sur.. .. .	1901
Salaires dans l'industrie gantoise, rapport.. .. .	1901
Statistique des salaires dans les mines de houille.. .. .	1901
Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre 1896, vol. 1.. .. .	1900
Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre	
Vol. 2 “ “ “	1900
Vol. 3 “ “ “	1900
Vol. 4 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 5 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 6 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 7 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 8 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 9 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 10 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 11 “ “ “	1901
Vol. 12 “ “ “	1901

(b) *Annual and Special Reports*—Concluded.

Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre					
Vol. 13	"	"	"	.....	1901
Vol. 14	"	"	"	.....	1901
Vol. 15	"	"	"	.....	1901
Vol. 16	"	"	"	.....	1901
Vol. 17	"	"	"	.....	1901
Vol. 18	"	"	"	.....	1902

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail..				1900
"	"	. . . . .		1901
"	"	(Nos. 1 to 6)..		1902

(b) *Special Reports.*

Associations ouvrières de production, rapport..				1897
Associations professionnelles ouvrières, rapport..				1898
Assurances contre les accidents, bases statistiques de..				1900
Saisie-arrêt sur les salaires, rapport..				1899
Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation..				1900
Conciliation et arbitrage dans les conflits collectifs..				1893
Forces motrices à vapeur et hydrauliques, répartition des..				1900

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

An Act to place certain restrictions on immigration and to provide for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants, No. 17, 1 Edw. VII..				1901
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The <i>Labour Bulletin</i> , published monthly by the Labour Commissioners, New South Wales, Nos. 1-5, (March, April, May, June, July)..				1902
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(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Government Labour Bureau :

Annual report for year ending October..				1897
"	"	June....	. . . . .	1898
"	"	June.. . . . .	. . . . .	1899
Annual report of Labour Commissioners..				1901

First annual report.	1897
Second annual report.	1898
Third annual report and Conciliation and Arbitration Act.	1899
Fourth annual report and Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Early Closing Act.	1900
Fifth annual report and Early Closing Act.	1901
Second progress report of the Unemployed Advisory Board.	1899
Report of Royal Commission of inquiry into compulsory Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration Act.	1901
The Industrial Arbitration Act, No. 59, 1 Edw. VII.	1901
Report of Labour Bills Committee <i>re</i> Progress of Compensation for Accidents Bill, Legislative Council.	1898

Annual Reports.

Report of Inspector of Charitable Institutions, &c. (Jas. Longmore) ..	1898
" " "	.. 1899
Report by Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau. (Jas. Long-	
more)	1900
Report by Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau. (Jas. Long-	
more)	1901

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour,	vol. 1.. .. .	1893
“	“ vol. 2.. .. .	1894
“	“ vol. 3.. .. .	1895
“	“ vol. 4.. .. .	1896
“	“ vol. 5.. .. .	1897
“	“ vol. 6.. .. .	1898
“	“ vol. 7.. .. .	1899
“	“ vol. 8.. .. .	1900
“	“ vol. 9	1901
“	“ vol. 10, (from Jan. to Aug.)..	1902

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Department of Labour.

First annual report from June, 1891 to March, 1892..	1892
Second annual report from April, 1892, to March, 1893..	1893
Third annual report from April, 1893, to March, 1894..	1894
Fourth annual report from April, 1894, to March, 1895..	1895
Fifth annual report from April, 1895, to March, 1896..	1896
Sixth annual report from April, 1896, to March, 1897..	1897
Seventh annual report from April, 1897, to March, 1898..	1898
Eighth annual report from April, 1898, to March, 1899..	1899
Ninth annual report from April, 1899, to March, 1900..	1900
Return to Order of House of Representatives of August, 1893, showing particulars of certain work done by the Labour Department.. . .	1893

New Zealand—Concluded.

Department of Labour—Concluded.

Return showing detail of expenditure of above work..	1893
Conciliation and Arbitration Industrial Conciliation Act, amendments and consolidation..	1894-1900
Awards, &c., under Conciliation Act, Dept. Labour, August, 1894, to June 30, 1900..	1901
Awards, &c., under Conciliation Act, Dept. Labour, August, 1894, to June, 1901..	1902
Amounts paid in during 1898, 1899—Return to Order of House of Re- presentatives, July..	1899
Expenses in connection with disputes tried by Conciliation Act— Return to Order of House of Representatives, July..	1899
Particulars relative to—Return to Order of House of Representatives, September 19..	1900
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894, disputes filed in each year and other details since commencement—Return to Legis- lative Council..	1900

State Farms.

Report of Joint Committee upon, together with the minutes of pro- ceedings and appendix..	1898
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31..	1896
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31..	1897
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31..	1898
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31..	1899
Industrial disputes—Return from April, 1900, to June 30, 1901, (Legis- lative Council)..	1901
Despatches from Governor of New Zealand to Secretary of State.. . .	1892

Acts passed by Legislature affecting labour.

Shops and Shop-assistants Act..	1894
“ “	1895
“ “ Amendment Act..	1896
“ “ “	1901
Shops and Offices Act..	1900
Factories Act..	1894
“ Amendment Act..	1896
“	1900
“	1901
Servants Registry Offices Act..	1895
The Shearers Accommodation Act..	1898
Accidents Compensation Act..	1901
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act..	1901
(Blank forms, schedules, &c., used in carrying out the purposes of the Shops and Factories Acts)..	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) Monthly Journal.

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly :

Vol. I, from September, 1900, to June, 1901..	1900-1901
Vol. II, from July, 1901, to June, 1902..	1901-1902

(b) Annual Reports.

The first Annual Report of the Department of Labour..	1901
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Reports.

The first annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December, 1900..	1901
Second annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December, 1901..	1902

PART II. - OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR
(EXCEPTING TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS).

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Dominion Government.

Reports of Commissions affecting Labour :

Report of Royal Commission on the relations of labour and capital in Canada, with evidence, 6 vols.	1889
Report upon the Sweating System in Canada. Alexander Wright, Commissioner.	1896
Report of Commissioner (R. C. Clute, Esq., K.C.) appointed to inquire into the death of Messrs. McDonald and Fraser, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, 2074 pages (type written).	1898
Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., LL.B., on the methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government clothing contracts.	1898
Report of Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions affecting the mining industry in British Columbia (type written. First report).	1900
Part I.—Full report with quotations from evidence and other data relative to metalliferous mines and mining, pages 1 to 154.	
Part II.—Abstracts from evidence of mine managers, miners and others having an important bearing on the situation, pages 155 to 302.	
Part III.—Coal mines, pages 303 to 308.	
Part IV.—Summary.	
Part V.—Appendix.	
Second report of Mining Commission, relating to mines in British Columbia and labour troubles at Rossland and Nelson, and Alien Labour Law.	1900
Report of Royal Commission <i>re</i> alleged combination among paper manufacturers and dealers. (Commissioner Sir H. T. Taschereau).	1901
Report of Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration. (R. C. Clute, Esq., K.C., Commissioner).	1902
Reports of Royal Commissions on railway rate grievances and regulative legislation by professor S. J. McLean, Ph.D., M.A.	1902

The Canadian Census :

The third Census of Canada, 4 vols.	1890-1891
The fourth Census of Canada, Bulletins 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	1901

Publications dealing with Resources and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Statistical Year Book of Canada—from	1896 to 1901
Official handbook of the Dominion of Canada, published by authority of Minister of the Interior	1897
The Dominion of Canada—A catalogue of the Canadian Section of the Paris International Exposition, prepared by W. B. Scott, Esq., introduction by G. Johnson, Esq., under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture	1900
The Women of Canada, their life and work (prepared by the National Council of Women of Canada, at the request of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, for distribution at the Paris International Exposition)	1900
Canada, its History, Resources and Natural Products (prepared by George Johnson, F.S.S., under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Labour)	1900
Canadian Atlas for use in Schools, Historical and Physical Features of Provinces, Districts and the Territories of the Dominion, issued under direction of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior	1900
Atlas of Western Canada, issued by direction of the Minister of the Interior	1900
Delegates' reports on Western Canada, issued by authority of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior	1900
Settlers' Experiences in Western Canada—(prosperity follows settlement), printed by authority of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior	1900
British settlers in Western Canada	1900

(*) Forest Life of Canada, by James M. Macoun..	1900
(*) Agriculture in Canada, by Wm. Saunders, LL.D..	1900
(*) Horticulture in Canada, by Wm. Saunders, LL.D., and Auguste Dupuis..	1900
(*) Descriptive Catalogue of Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada..	1900
(*) Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S.	1900
(*) Pulp Wood of Canada, by Geo. Johnson, F.S.S..	1900
(*) Food Products of Canada..	1900
(*) Fish and Fur-bearing animals of Canada, by A. Buies..	1900

Report of first annual meeting, Ottawa, March, 1900, (King's Printer).	1900
Report of second annual meeting, Ottawa, March 7.	1901

Annual report, Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines.. . . .	1898
“ “ “	1899
“ “ “	1900
Summary of Mineral Products of Canada.. . . .	1900

Department of the Interior :

Report on Irrigation and Canadian Irrigation Surveys..	1894
“ “ “ “	1895
“ “ “ “	1896
Special report on the aim and method of Fishery legislation, by Prof. E. E. Prince, Department of Marine and Fisheries..	1901

Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :

British North America Acts from 1867 to 1886 (King's Printer).. . .	1893
Supply Acts and Estimates of Session 1901, sundry Acts and Orders in Council (prepared in the Audit Office)..	1901
Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902..	1902
Debate of April 29, 1902, in the House of Commons on introduction of Bill for the settlement of Railway disputes, together with copy of Bill..	1902
Annual Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce.... 1893 to	1901
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending 1900..	1901
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending 1901..	1902

(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.

Nova Scotia :

Law relating to Mines and Minerals..	1897
Regulation of Mines in Nova Scotia..	1897
Report of Department of Mines..	1899
“ “ “ “	1900
“ “ “ “	1901
Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture..	1900
Report of Public Charities..	1900

New Brunswick :

Thirtieth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department..	1890
Thirty-first Annual Report, Crown Lands Department..	1891
Thirty-third Annual Report, Crown Lands Department..	1893
Thirty-sixth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October)..	1896
Thirty-seventh Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October)..	1897
Thirty-eighth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October)..	1898
Thirty-ninth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October)..	1899
Report on Agriculture..	1899
“ “ “ “	1900

Quebec :

General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments.. . . .	1898
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments.. . . .	1899
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments.. . . .	1900
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments.. . . .	1901

Department of Agriculture :

Ontario :

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Ninth Report on Neglected and Dependent Children.. . . .	1901
Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths.. . . .	1899-1900
Report of the Director of Colonization.. . . .	1900
The newer districts of Ontario : information for prospective settlers, by D. Anderson, (Department of Agriculture).	

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.. . . . 1901

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.. . . .	1898
“ “	1899
“ “	1900
“ “	1901
Annual Report of the Department of Public Works.. . . .	1898

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..	1898
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..	1899
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..	1900
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c..	1901
Estimated amount and value of mineral products of British Columbia..	1901
Crown Land Surveys..	1895
Fifth Annual Report, Department of Agriculture..	1895-1896
First Report on Farmers' Institute..	1897
Report on Dairymen's Associations..	1896-1897
Sugar Beet, Bulletin No. 5..	1898

(c) The Statutes of the Dominion of Canada and of the several Provinces.
Revised Statutes of Canada : 2 vols., 1886.
Statutes of Canada : 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Prince Edward Island Statutes : Vol. 1, 1773—1852.
 “ “ Vol. 2, 1853—1862.
 “ “ Vol. 3, 1863—1868.
 Prince Edward Island Statutes for following years : 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875,
 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892,
 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia : 2 vols., 1900.
Statutes of Nova Scotia : 1900, 1901.

New Brunswick :

Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick : 1 vol., 1876.

Statutes of New Brunswick : 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Quebec :

Revised Statutes of Quebec : 2 vols., 1888.

Supplement to the Revised Statutes : 1 vol.

Statutes of Quebec : 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Ontario :

Revised Statutes of Ontario : 2 vols., 1897.

Statutes of Ontario : 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Manitoba :

Revised Statutes of Manitoba : 2 vols., 1891.

Statutes of Manitoba : 1891, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1901, 1902.

North-west Territories :

Consolidated Ordinances of the North-west Territories : 1 vol. 1893.

Ordinances of North-west Territories : 1899, 1900, 1901.

British Columbia :

Revised Statutes of British Columbia : 2 vols., 1897.

Statutes of British Columbia, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Journals of House of Assembly of Nova Scotia : 1900, 1901.

II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Canada: a memorial volume, (general reference book) by E. B. Biggar.	1899
Canadian Almanac.	1900
“	1901
“	1902
Morang's National Register of Canadian Affairs.	1901
Canadian Mining Manual, Vol. X.	1900
“ Vol. XI.	1901
“ Vol. XII.	1902
The Journal of the Canadian Mining Institute, vol. 3.	1900
Bunker coal, (The Dominion Coal Co., Limited).	1898
St. John as a Canadian winter port. (Corporation and Board of Trade of St. John).	1898
East Algoma : Facts about a wonderfully rich country that is open to the home-seekers of the world, (Published by the Sault Ste. Marie Express), Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1900
New Ontario : Power and resources, two addresses delivered at a meeting of the Board of Trade, Toronto, April 5, 1900.	1900

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Publications—Statistical, Descriptive, Industrial and Commercial—*Concluded.*

Ottawa Picturesque, (published under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association)...	1901
Progressive Ottawa, (published under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association)...	1902
Busy Berlin, Twentieth Century Souvenir of...	1901
Illustrated Souvenir of Brandon, Man...	1901
Western Canada's Industrial Fair, (Winnipeg Industrial Association).	1901
Constitution of the Settler's Association of British Columbia...	1900
British Columbia : its position, advantages, resources and other information for prospective miners and settlers, (C.P.R. Co.)...	1900
The Slocan District of British Columbia: its resources and opportunities for investment, by C. Cliffe...	1900
The Coal industry of Vancouver Island, B.C. (Extract from B.C. Mining Record of February, 1898)...	1898
The Year-Book of British Columbia, (R. E. Gosnell), from 1897 to...	1901
Estimation of disability and disease due to injury, by Wyatt Johnstone, M.D...	1900
Fourth Canadian conference of Charities, Toronto, Sept....	1901
Miscellaneous reports on charities, &c.....	
Manuel d'économie domestique, by Testard de Montigny...	1896
Traite d'agriculture a l'usage des écoles et des praticiens, par J. C. Langelier....	1890
Emparons-nous de l'industrie, par Errol Bouchette...	1901
An instance of industrial evolution in Northern Ontario, Dominion of Canada : Address by F. H. Clergue, Esq., delivered before the Board of Trade, Toronto, April....	1900
Memorandum and articles of association of the Victoria Sealing Co., Victoria, B.C.....	1900

Board of Trade Reports :

Fifty-seventh Annual Report, Montreal, Que...	1899
Annual Report, City of Brantford, Ont...	1899
Nineteenth Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man...	1898
Twentieth Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man...	1899
Twenty-first Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man...	1900
The Winnipeg district; the city and farming lands adjacent (issued by a committee of the City Council, Board of Trade and Retailers' Association)...	1900
Twentieth Annual Report of the Winnipeg Corn and Produce Exchange...	1900
By-laws of the Winnipeg Corn and Produce Exchange...	1900
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Vancouver, B.C., Board of Trade.	1899-1900
Twentieth Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade...	1899
Twenty-first Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade...	1900

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada :

Proceedings of fifteenth annual session held, Montreal, Sept...	1899
Proceedings of sixteenth annual session held, Ottawa...	1900
Proceedings of seventeenth annual session held, Brantford...	1901
Report of the officers of the seventeenth annual session...	1901
Report of the officers of the eighteenth annual session, Berlin, Sept...	1902

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The United Kingdom—Publications of the Home Office—*Concluded.*Mines and Quarries—*Concluded.*

Part 4.—Colonial and foreign statistics. Persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in British Colonies and foreign countries.

Factories and Work-shops : Report of Chief Inspector. (Home Office). 1894

Publications of the House of Commons :

Sweating System.

First report from Select Committee of House of Lords <i>re</i> ...	1888
Second " " " " " " " " " " " "	1888
Third " " " " " " " " " " " "	1889
Fourth " " " " " " " " " " " "	1889
Fifth " " " " " " " " " " " "	1890
Index to parts 1, 2 and 3 of above...	1889

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Official report of the fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce, held at London Bridge, E.C., June 26 to 29...	1900
Whitaker's Almanac, London...	1901
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1902
The Statesman's Year Book...	1901
Reformer's Year Book...	1901
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1902
Dictionary of Political Economy, R. H. I. Palgrave, 2 vols.	
Vol. I., A to E...	1901
Vol. II., F to M...	1901
Growth of English Industry and Commerce, W. Cunningham, D.D...	1896
History of Trade Unionism, Sydney and Beatrice Webb...	1896
Handy book of Labour Laws, by G. Howell, M.P...	1895
Relation of labour to the law of to-day, by Prof. Lugo Brentano...	1898
Social Peace—Dr. G. Von Schulze-Gaevernitz...	1900
The State in relation to labour, by W. S. Jevons...	1894
Industrial remuneration, by D. S. Schloss...	1898
Press notices <i>re</i> National Industrial Association to promote and maintain between employers and employees a feeling of mutual interest.	1902
National Industrial Association, report of meeting at Swansea, Eng., September 5, 1901...	1902
Monthly Journal of Engineers, April...	1902
Rules revised at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at Manchester, Eng....	1902

Publications of the Christian Social Union, Oxford University Branch.

Annual report... 1901

The following pamphlets :

Preferential dealing, by Rev. A. Carter, M.A... 1900

Expenditure, by the Right Rev. B. F. Westcott... 1902

The following leaflets :

British Industry.

Investigation of retail prices.

Social Reformers.

Local Trades.

Social Problems.

THE UNITED STATES.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Industrial Commission :

Vols. I. and II. Report on trusts and industrial combinations, statutes and decisions of Federal, State and Territorial laws, together with a digest of corporation laws, Washington, D.C...	1900
Preliminary report of Trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts showing effects on prices and topical digest...	1900
Vol. III. Report on Prices of Labour, Washington, D.C...	1900
Vol. IV. Report on Transportation, Washington, D.C...	1900
Vol. V. Report on Labour Legislation, Washington, D.C...	1900
Vol. VI. Distribution of farm products, Washington, D.C...	1900
Vol. VII. Relations and conditions of capital and labour employed in manufactures and general business, Washington, D.C...	1900

Other Publications :

Report of testimony taken before a special committee of the New York Assembly appointed to investigate the conditions of female labour in the city of New York, vols. I. and II., New York...	1896
Immigration Laws and Regulations, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C...	1900
Laws of Ohio...	1900

II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Officers of Bureaus of Labour Statistics :

Second convention, St. Louis, Mo., held in June, 1884.	
Third convention, Boston, Mass., held in June, 1885.	
Fourth convention, Trenton, N.J., held in June, 1886.	
Fifth convention, Madison, Wis., held in June, 1887.	
Sixth convention, Indianapolis, Ind., held in May, 1888.	
Seventh convention, Hartford, Conn., held in June, 1889.	
Eighth convention, Philadelphia, Pa., held in May, 1891.	
Ninth convention, Denver, Col., held in May, 1892.	
Tenth convention, Washington, D.C., held in May, 1894.	
Eleventh convention, Minneapolis, Minn., held in Sept., 1895.	
Twelfth convention, Albany, N.Y., held in June, 1896.	
Thirteenth convention, Nashville, Tenn., held in May, 1897.	
Fourteenth convention, Detroit, Mich., held in June, 1898.	
Fifteenth convention, Richmond, Va., held in July, 1899.	
Sixteenth convention, Milwaukee, Wis., held in July, 1900.	
Seventeenth convention, St. Louis, Mo., held in May, 1901.	
Eighteenth convention, New Orleans, La., held in April, 1902.	

Other Publications :

National conference on industrial conciliation under the auspices of the Civic Federation held at New York, December 16, 17, 1901.	
New York...	1902
A miscellaneous collection of United States Department of Agriculture Publications—Collection of bulletins.	

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United States—Proceedings of Conventions of Labour Bureau Officers—*Concluded.*

Annual Statistical Report of American Iron and Steel Association. (Statistics of the American and foreign iron trades for 1899). Philadelphia, Pa...	1900
Work of the United States Department of Labour, by Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D.C...	1901
Value and Influence of Labour Statistics, by Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D.C...	1901
Industrial evolution of the United States, Carroll D. Wright...	1896
American newspaper directory...	1897
Bugle Calls, by Benjamin Wood, New York...	1901

Trade Union Literature :

Report of proceedings of Sixteenth Annual Convention of American Federation of Labour, held at Cincinnati, O...	1896
Report of proceedings of Twentieth Annual Convention A.F. of L., held at Louisville, Ky...	1900
Address of Samuel Gompers, President A.F. of L., before an arbitra- tion conference held at Chicago, Dec. 17, 1900, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation...	1901
Laws and organizations affiliated with the A.F. of L...	1900
Proceedings of the Ninth Joint Convention of the Hotel and Restaur- ant Employees and International Alliance of Bartenders Inter- national League of America, held at Louis, Mo., May...	1901
Report of the proceedings of the International Typographical Union at its 46th Session, Milwaukee, Wis., August...	1900
Fourteenth Annual Convention of International Association of Fac- tory Inspectors of America, Indianapolis, Ind., October...	1900

FRANCE.

Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par P. Brière...	1900
Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par Eug. Rostand...	1900
Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par Eug. Rostand...	1902

Publication of the Musée Social :

Congrès international pour la protection légale des travailleurs, août.	1900
La grève des tullistes de Calais, avril...	1901
La dentelle aux fuseaux en Normandie, mai...	1901
Les retraites ouvrières en Belgique, juin...	1901
La grève des dockers de Marseille, juillet...	1901
Les revendications des mineurs et le congrès international de Londres, août...	1901
L'arbitrage et la conciliation aux Etats-Unis, sept.	1901
L'ingénieur social aux établissements Van Marken à Delft, Pays-Bas, octobre...	1901
L'enseignement ménager en Suisse, novembre...	1901
Les crises dentellières en Belgique, décembre...	1901
Annales, Revues mensuelle, Nos 1 à 7...	1902
Mémoires et documents, supplément aux annales, Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 8.	1902

SWITZERLAND.

Rapport du bureau fédéral des assurances sur les entreprises privées en
matière d'assurance, en séance en 1900... .. 1902

Publications of the International Labour Office, Basle :

Association Internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs,
procès-verbal de l'Assemblée Constitutive. (Bâle)... .. 1901

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5... .. 1902

V. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

During the year the department has been called upon to make a number of special investigations in answer to inquiries for information. These inquiries have been received from a variety of sources, and have had to do with many different subjects. Among the former were the governments of the United Kingdom, of the United States, of some of the countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand, important scientific and voluntary societies concerned with industrial questions, associations of employers and employees, municipalities, universities, embassies, consulates, as well as many public officials and individuals. The subjects on which information was sought embraced a variety of topics, including inquiries concerning such matters as industrial conditions in the Dominion or publications containing information on the same; labour legislation in force in the Dominion and the provinces; opportunities for employment; condition of particular industries; rates of wages and hours of employment in particular trades; condition of child and female labour; trade unions; co-operation; conciliation and arbitration; workmen's compensation; mutual benefit societies, and the like.

Among some of the more important inquiries received and replied to by the department, were the following:—Information as to the laws of Canada relating to labour, reports and parliamentary returns and other documents bearing upon immigration, assistance to the unemployed, child labour, hours of labour, compulsory education, &c., supplied to the Industrial Commission of the United States, information regarding labour conditions in Canada, and labour reports and other publications containing industrial information supplied to the International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland; information on labour-saving machines, organization of labour, piece work, profit sharing, &c., in Canada, supplied to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; information regarding factory and other labour legislation in Canada to the offices of the High Commissioner in England, for transmission to Sweden, to be used in connection with an official inquiry being conducted in that country, having in view the establishment of state boards of conciliation and arbitration; also replies to other important inquiries from the office of the High Commissioner in London *re* industrial conditions in Canada; information on labour legislation in Canada to the Department of Labour, Washington, the Women's Industrial Council of London, England, the International Labour Offices at Basle, Switzerland, the departments of provincial governments in Canada, the Miners' Association of Kradstock, England, and a number of private organizations and individuals in this country and elsewhere. Information concerning the industries of Canada to the Imperial University of Russia, to manufactures in the United States, and to immigration agents in Great Britain. Information on rates of wages and hours of employment and cost of living in Canada to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, England, to provincial government departments, insurance companies, the British legation at Peking, China, the Imperial War Department, Halifax, one or two municipalities in Canada, and several local unions and individuals. Information regarding employment in particular trades and localities to several individuals and societies. Statistical information concerning the

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employment of females in Canada and in regard to child labour to the British Association for the advancement of science, the Women's Industrial Council, London, England, and the International Council of Women, Canada. Information concerning conciliation and arbitration in Canada, to individuals in France and the United States, Sweden, Great Britain and Australia. Also information to persons in this and other countries on the subjects of workmen's compensation, employers' liability, mutual benefit societies, trade unionism, co-operation, &c. Replies were also made to individual requests for information regarding Labour Day, local strikes, railway accidents in the Dominion, railway construction, existing arrangements between coal trimmers and coal companies in Great Britain and the United States, and other topics.

In regard to a number of these inquiries it was possible to supply the information from past or current numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, but in regard to many the department was obliged to make special investigations of its own, and frequently to carry on considerable correspondence with parties resident in Canada and elsewhere, to secure the desired information.

In addition to the special correspondence of the department in reference to the subjects named, there has been continuous correspondence in regard to labour matters with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, the United States Labour Department at Washington, the labour bureaus of many of the states in the American Union, and the labour departments of several of the countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand. From all parts of Canada almost daily, and at intervals from places abroad, communications have been received in which the writers have made inquiries in regard to points arising out of the administration of existing laws enacted, the exact nature of conditions surrounding labour in particular localities and trades, or on other matters not included among those already specified, but on which the department might be expected to have information, to all of which the department has sent replies.

Taking account of this correspondence and of the correspondence carried on by the department with its special correspondents, with individuals in regard to statistical and other information concerning rates of wages, industrial conditions, strikes and lock-outs, the industries of the Dominion, trade unions and other subjects mentioned in Part I. of this report, as being among the topics dealt with in the *Labour Gazette*, also the correspondence in connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette*, the exchanges for the library, the work of the Fair Wages branch, and other administrative work, it may be fairly estimated that the number of separate communications mailed from the department varies from 2,000 to 5,000 per month, this is, of course, exclusive of the printed copies of the *Labour Gazette* which are also mailed from the offices of the department.

Printing and Circulation of Labour Gazette.

An account has already been given of the method of gathering and preparing for publication the material which appears in the *Labour Gazette*. The department has, however, in addition to this work, all of the work of a business and mailing office. All of the proof of copy for the *Labour Gazette* sent to the printer is read twice at the department, and the *Gazette*, when published, is mailed from its offices. The work of pre-

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paration of the mailing lists and the wrapping and addressing of the copies mailed is done by members of the staff.

The circulation of the *Gazette* has increased considerably during the past year, with the result that the work in connection with the mailing, the entering of subscriptions, receipts, &c., has very considerably increased. The *Gazette*, moreover, is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proof in both languages. The subscription rate and price of the *Gazette* being small in no way diminishes the amount of work connected with the making of entries, acknowledging receipts, the sending of renewal blanks, &c., &c., all of which work has very materially increased during the year. A large number of sample copies are also mailed from the office of the department from time to time.

The total average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* during the fiscal year 1900-1, exclusive of all sample copies, was 6,912, of which 4,394 were on account of annual subscriptions. During the past fiscal year the total average monthly circulation of the *Gazette* increased to 8,370 copies, of which 5,648 were on account of annual subscriptions, indicating a total increase in the average circulation of the *Gazette* during the year of 1,458 copies per month, of which 1,254 were accounted for by new subscribers. Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, to the proprietors of trade papers and other labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department.

The following table will show the extent of the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* as it stood on the last day of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, exclusive of copies mailed to individual members from month to month as sample copies or in return for information received, or for services rendered the department:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R No. 7.

TABLE showing extent of regular monthly circulation of *Labour Gazette* on June 30, 1902, exclusive of sample and other copies mailed from month to month.

1. Annual subscriptions (English copies)	4,201	
2. Annual subscriptions (French copies)	1,447	
	<hr/>	5,648
3. Exchange list	243	
4. Free list	2,479	
	<hr/>	2,722
		<hr/>
		8,370

VI. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the department is derived solely from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. During the year the department had bound a limited number of copies of Vol. I. of the *Gazette*, which volume includes all of the numbers of the previous fiscal year. These bound volumes have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1901-2, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to \$1,061.13.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R. No. 8.

STATEMENT of the revenue of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,113 99
From the sale of single and bound copies....	30 58
	<hr/>
	\$1,144 57
LESS.	
Commission on subscriptions....	\$81 90
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions.....	1 54
	<hr/>
	83 44
Net revenue ...	<hr/>
	\$1,061 13

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the year ending June 30, 1902, was \$31,963.62. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette*, and other expenditure on account of printing incurred by the department, all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of fair wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and in the investigation of complaints as to alleged violation of conditions, travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, and all other expenses of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.